The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4915. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Holland Warns the Hanoverian Exiles Out of the Country.

England and the Cretan Commission of Inquiry.

Count Bismarck Appointed Chancellor of the Northern Confederation.

The Cuban Telegraph Cable Shipped for Havana.

HOLLAND.

The Hanoverian Exiles Warned to Leave.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26—Evening.

A dispatch from the Hague states that the Dutch Government had notified the Hanoverian exiles that they must leave the territory of Holland.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The English Government and Crete.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26.

The English Government has joined the other European Powers in their note urging upon the Sultan an investigation of the affairs of Candia by a European Commission.

GERMANY.

Affairs of the Northern Confederation.

BERLIN, Wednesday, June 26—Evening.

Count VON BISMARCK has been appointed Chancellor of the North German Confederation.

The Conference of the Zollverein has commenced its sessions in this city.

THE CUBAN TELEGRAPH CABLE.

Shipment of the Cable for Havana.

LONDON, Thursday, June 26.

The steamship *Narva*, with the cable manufactured for the International Ocean Telegraph Company, to connect the Island of Cuba with the United States, *via* Havana and Florida, sailed to-day for Havana. She is expected to reach that city in about twenty-one days.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26—11:15 A. M.

The London Money market opens with an easier tone, and prices of Consols are lower than the closing rates of last evening, being quoted at 94.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—For American Stocks the market opens steady at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	73
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¾
Erie Railway Shares	40⅜
Atlantic and Great Western Railway	25½

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26—2 P. M.

The money market is firmer. Consols have advanced ⅛ since the opening, and are now quoted at 94⅛ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—United States Five-twenties have declined ⅛; quoted at 72⅞.

Erie Railway declined ¼; quoted at 40½.

Illinois Central Railroad has advanced ½; quoted at 80⅛.

Atlantic and Great Western, 25½.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26—Evening.

The money market has grown steadily firmer, and Consols close at an advance of ½ over the opening price of the morning, closing at 94½ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The market closes steady at the following quotations:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	73
Erie Railway Shares	40⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares	79¾
Atlantic and Great Western Railway Shares	25½

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26—7 P. M.

Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares have declined ⅜ per cent., and were last quoted at 25⅛.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, June 26—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 77⅜.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 26—Noon.

COTTON—The market opens dull at unchanged quotations. The sales of the day, it is estimated, will reach 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted 11d., Middling Orleans 11⅜d.

The Breadstuffs market opened firm at the following quotations: Corn—New mixed Western 38s. 9d. ℘ quarter. Wheat—California White, 13s. 6d. ℘ cental. Barley 4s. 10d. Oats 3s. 6d. ℘ bushel for American. Peas 38s. ℘ quarter for Canadian. Flour 30s. ℘ bbl. for Southern.

The Provision market is generally steady. Pork—Eastern Prime Mess 74s. ℘ bbl. Beef—Extra Prime Mess 135s. ℘ bbl. Lard 49s. ℘ cwt. Bacon—Cumberland Cut Middles 42s. Cheese—American Fine 63s.

Ashes are quoted at 31s. for Pots. Resin—Common Wilmington, 7s.; fine American 12s. ℘ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 3d. Petroleum steady at 8d. ℘ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 2d. ℘ gallon for Refined. Tallow, 44s. 3d. for American. Clover Seed, 42s. ℘ cwt. for American red.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 26—2 P. M.

COTTON.—The market is quiet and unchanged.

The Breadstuffs market remains quiet at the noon quotations.

The Provision market is unchanged, except for Cheese, which has declined 1s., and is quoted at 62s. for American.

The Produce market remains steady at noon quotations.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26—Noon.

Sugar unchanged: quotations opening at 25s. for No. 12, Dutch standard. Iron—Scotch Pig is lower, at 53s. ℘ ton. Linseed—Crude is quoted at 64s. Linseed Oil—Quiet at £41 10s. ℘ ton. Linseed Cakes—£10 5s.@£10 10s. ℘ ton. Oils—Whale quoted at £35; Sperm £130 ℘ ton.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26—2 P. M.

The markets are generally unchanged. Sugar is steady at 25s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, June 26.

Petroleum—Standard White American is quoted at 52f. 50c. ℘ bbl.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 26—Evening.

COTTON—The market generally has ruled dull, and the sales reach the total for the day of 10,000 bales. Middling Uplands close at 11d., and Middling Orleans 11⅜d. ℘ lb., a decline of ⅛d. upon the latter quality.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 26—Evening.

The Breadstuffs Market is generally unchanged. Corn—New Mixed Western has declined 3d. ℘ quarter, and closes at 38s. 6d. Wheat is unchanged; California White 13s. 6d. Barley 4s. 10d. Oats 3s. 6d. ℘ bushel, an advance of 2d. Peas—Canada 38s. Flour—Southern 30s. ℘ bbl.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 26—Evening.

The Provision market is generally unaltered. Pork, 74s. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef steady at 135s. ℘ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 49s. 6d. Bacon, 42s. for Cumberland. Cheese is dull and has declined 1s.; closing quiet at 62s. for fine American.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 26—Evening.

Ashes quiet at 31s. Rosin—Common Wilmington 7s.; fine American, 12s. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 3d. Petroleum—Spirits, 8d.; Refined, 1s. 2d. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26—Evening.

Sugar steady at 25s. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Iron—Scotch Pig, 53s. Linseed—Crude, 64s. Linseed Oil, £41 10s per ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s.@£10 10s. per ton. Oils—Whale, £35; Sperm, £130.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The Hamburg American Packet Steamship *Allemannia*, Capt. MYER, which sailed from New-York June 15, arrived here at midnight, and after landing mails and passengers proceeded for Hamburg.

BREST, France, Wednesday, June 26.

The General Transatlantic Steamship Company's steamship *St. Laurent*, Capt. BOCANDI, from New-York June 15, has arrived.

JAMES W. SIMONTON, Esq., General Agent of the New-York Associated Press, is a passenger.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, June 26.

Messrs. WILLIAMS & GUION's steamship *Minnesota*, Capt. HAMS, from New-York June 15, has arrived, and after landing mails and passengers, sailed again for Liverpool.

The Colorado at Gibraltar.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 26.

Dispatches received here to-day announce the arrival at Gibraltar to-day of the United States steam frigate *Colorado*.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 16.

The Cunard mail steamship *Russia*, Capt. COOK, which left Liverpool at 9 A. M. on the 15th, and Queenstown on the 16th of June, arrived here yesterday morning.

The London *Times* announces that it is the intention of Queen VICTORIA to hold a review in Hyde Park of all the troops that can be conveniently assembled on the 5th or 6th of July.

The Council of the English Reform League had issued an address to the peoples of Europe, denouncing wars and the maintenance of large armies, and pointing out the various benefits that may be obtained by united moral force. It is to be forwarded to all the organized bodies of workingmen in Europe.

The British House of Commons reassembled on the 13th. The Chancellor of the Exchequer at once proceeded to explain the revised scheme of redistribution. In consequence of the division which took place on Mr. LAING's motion, fifteen seats were added to the thirty originally contemplated for redistribution by the Government, and they had now to consider the appropriation of forty-five seats. The mode in which he proposes to deal with them is as follows: Two new Metropolitan boroughs to return two members each—Hackney, Chelsea and Kensington.

Boroughs to return one member each—Hartlepool, Darlington, Middlesbro, Burnley, St. Helens, Barnesly, Dewsbury, Staleybridge, Gravesend, Stockton, Keighley and Luton.

Boroughs to have an additional member—Salford, and Merthyr Tydvil.

Divisions of counties to be divided and allowed seven members—West Kent, East Surrey, North Lancashire and South Lancashire.

Counties to be divided into three divisions, and to return two members each—Lincolnshire, Derbyshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, West Riding of Yorkshire, Cheshire, Norfolk, Staffordshire, Essex.

London University to have one member.

Mr. DISRAELI admitted that the plan favored the Opposition, but the Government preferred adopting it rather than waste time in making and rebutting charges, which, when discussed, would probably be found to be destitute of foundation. Mr. LAING approved of the scheme of redistribution as far as it coincided with the one of which he had given notice, but complained that it did not sufficiently meet the case of the larger towns. Mr. CARDWELL thought the question ought to be dealt with in a more efficient manner, and that the Government ought to state what they proposed to do with respect to the additional members for Scotland. Mr. DISRAELI replied that he did not think it was desirable to increase the inadequate representation of Scotland at the expense of England. Ireland was not willing to give up any of its members for the purpose, and under these circumstances there was only one course to adopt. He reminded Mr. CARDWELL that the Committee had decided by a large majority not to place more seats for redistribution at the disposal of the Government.

The semi-official *North German Gazette* says: "The presence of the Prussian and Russian sovereigns at Paris, their intimate friendly relations with the Emperor of the French, together with the interviews that have taken place between the respective foreign Ministers, are not only events of historical importance, but events by which certainty of agreement between the Governments is definitely established. New guarantees for the maintenance of peace are thereby gained, which it is a high satisfaction to us to be able to announce to Europe."

The motion of Senor GIBBERT, censuring the Government for the arrest of some Deputies last December, had been rejected by an immense majority in the Congress.

Fresh instructions in reference to the questions at issue between Spain and the South American Republics had been sent to the Spanish Representative at Washington.

The Danish Government had declined the proposals made by Prussia, that it should guarantee the national rights of the German inhabitants of North Schleswig. The reason given by Denmark is, that in case of the restoration of the province it could only regard the laws of the country as governing its attitude toward the German population.

Official advices, received at Constantinople from Crete, state that upon the 3d inst. OMER PASHA attacked the insurgents holding the District of Lazette, one of the strongest positions on the island, in a valley, closed in upon all sides by steep rocks. Several engagements occurred in places where the insurgents had thrown up intrenchments, and concentrated their forces. The Imperial troops dislodged their adversaries from their positions, and after putting them to flight, penetrated into and occupied the valley. In the course of these operations the Cretans are said to have lost upward of 500 killed and wounded, while the total loss of the Turks is stated at 10 killed and about sixty wounded.

Advices from Athens announce the safe arrival of the Greek steamer *Arcadia* at Secord, after having eluded the vigilance of the Turkish vessels.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Success of the Exhibition—Departure of the Emperor of Russia—Other Royal Visitors—American Generals at the Grand Review—The Award of Medals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 13, 1867.

The weather, for three days, has been as warm as it is at the same season in America. There is a broiling hot sun, and the thermometer ranging close upon 29°. But Paris has high buildings and plenty of trees, and water is used freely—not to drink; no Frenchman ever drinks pure, unsophisticated water, and the London drinking fountains would be useless here—but to water the streets, the flowers, grass and trees. Millions of gallons of water are sprinkled over the grass in all the public places whenever the weather is dry enough to require it. Pipes, pierced with small holes, are laid along large spaces, and the grass and shrubberies refreshed with artificial showers, while the more fashionable avenues and the drives of the Bois de Boulogne are watered with hose, moved from point to point, as occasion required.

The Exhibition, thoroughly ventilated with cool air by machinery, is one of the most comfortable places in Paris, and the whole Champ de Mars is open to the western breezes. The success of the Exhibition is no longer a question. Where the Sovereigns of the world come, the peoples will follow. On Monday 120,000 persons paid at the gates. Add season tickets and free list, and you have the number of visitors to the Champ de Mars. There are at this moment 600,000 persons in Paris, besides its ordinary population. They do not spend less than $1,000,000 a day. This wonderful influx of visitors is more likely to increase than to diminish. It is said that an English company will give you another chance to come over *en masse* in the *Great Eastern*. The English are coming in great numbers during the Whitsuntide holidays.

The Emperor of Russia took his departure yesterday, after a charming visit to the palace of Fontainebleau. The parting between the Emperors of Russia and France at the depot is said to have been most affecting. It was not a cold and formal hand-shaking, but two hearty, brotherly hugs, for on the continent bearded men hug and kiss each other like girls. "Justice and peace have kissed each other." In *La Vie Parisienne*, which the Emperor ALEXANDER went to see the other night at the Theatre Palais Royal, URBAIN says to the Baron: "*Ça va bien depuis que nous avons trinqué ensemble?*" They cannot quarrel, because they have touched glasses. These Emperors of France and Russia have broken bread, and eaten salt, and embraced, and been under fire together. The bullet aimed at the life of the Czar scattered the same blood over them both. Can these men ever go to war with each other?

When the Emperors had embraced, the young Grand Dukes came forward to take a respectful leave of the Emperor NAPOLEON who had so magnificently entertained them, but when they held out their hands the Emperor opened his arms and took them also to his heart. The eldest has gone to England to visit his sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales.

The luckiest man in France is Monsieur RAIMBEAUX, who spurred forward his horse and probably saved the life of the Czar. He is the son of a rich proprietor of mines in Northern France and Belgium, and son-in-law of the late M. MOQUARD, Private Secretary of the Emperor. He received the most coveted honors from both Emperors, and now all Russia is sending him testimonials of a nation's gratitude. The Czar gave him the warmest invitation to visit him at his Capital. "I have," he said, "sixty millions of subjects, and there is not one of them to whom your name is not now familiar; you can judge of the welcome you will have at St. Petersburgh."

The Russians and Prussians having left us, we turn our attention to the new comers, and those who are soon expected. Prince HUMBERT, of Italy, is here, but only one in a crowd of Princes. If VICTOR EMMANUEL had come, Paris would have flocked to see him. We look now for the Emperor of Austria, who has just been crowned, with a wonderful display of splendor and enthusiasm, King of Hungary. Unless some terrible event shall have taken place in Mexico, the Emperor of Austria will come to Paris. And his reception here will be more warm and sympathetic than those given either to the Czar or the King of Prussia. The heart of France, at this time, is more in sympathy with Austria than with any other country in Europe. France felt herself beaten, with the Austrians, on the field of Sadowa. In spite of Solferino, France was not sorry for the defeat of the Italian fleet at Lissa, because Italy was fighting to secure Prussia on the Rhine. France will not willingly go to war with Russia; she would be sorry to quarrel with Italy, of which there is no likelihood; in no case will she fight again with Austria. Peace with England, the Emperor says, has been the object of all his policy. There is but one Power in Europe with which France meditates a possible war, and that Power, of course, is Prussia.

The reception of the King of Prussia and M. BISMARCK in Paris, was formal and curious. The King is personally popular. People crowded everywhere to get a glimpse of BISMARCK, who looked much less a monster than they expected. But they were regarded as men who a month ago were enemies, and who might be again. Luxemburg is settled, but not forgotten—nor is the Rhine boundary.

The Queen of Spain is coming, *en route* to Rome. She will be lodged at the Tuileries, and treated with the highest consideration by her former subject, the Empress. It is like the visit of a fortunate mother-in-law to her well-married daughter. The Queen of England is coming to Paris this week, if she has not arrived already, strictly *incog.*, as befits her widowhood, and entirely to see the Exposition—so say the Paris papers.

The Emperor of Morocco cannot leave his dominions for reasons of State—the wits of Paris say he is afraid he will not be allowed to return to them—but he sends his eldest son to represent him. The Sultan, the King of Egypt—for the Viceroy, it appears, has induced the Sultan to allow him to wear for the time the honors of royalty—and the Bey of Tunis will all be here in about a fortnight.

If you wish to know who among the distinguished visitors to Paris attract most of the popular attention, observe whose photographs are sold in the streets for one or two sous. So far they have been those of the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia and M. BISMARCK. King WILLIAM is a tall, soldierly-looking, erect and vigorous man of seventy, always in uniform, always the frank, hearty, talkative soldier. Opposite his equestrian statue at the Exhibition, is that of the King of Belgium, who, hat in hand, seems to be in the act of saluting the King of Prussia. When the latter noticed it he laughed heartily, took off his hat and returned the salute. BISMARCK, the most energetic of diplomatists, is also a soldier, and wears the uniform of a Major-General.

And this reminds me that at the grand review an invitation was extended to all foreign military officers in Paris to join the staff of the Emperor, and *La Patrie* informs us that six or seven American Generals were to be seen in that brilliant assemblage. The Imperial stables furnished seventy-five saddle-horses to various personages, but the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia had their own horses from St. Petersburgh and Berlin. I find the names of the American Generals who accepted the invitation of the Emperor, and whose uniforms were conspicuous among those of all the nations at the Bois de Boulogne, and the balls of the Hotel de Ville and the Tuileries, in the Paris papers; but as French journalists are not remarkable for accuracy in giving English names, I cannot vouch for their correctness. They are as follows:

Brevet Major-Gen. WM. B. TIBBITS.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. FRED. A. STARRING.
Brevet Brig. Gen. C. CARROL TAVIS.
Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. B. TITUS.
Col. HENRY HEINE, One Hundred and Third Regiment Infantry.
Major A. G. BOWLES, cavalry.
Major EDGAR MILLS, artillery.

Having performed this act of justice toward my more than ever distinguished military compatriots, I return once more to the Great Exhibition, which seems to have as much attraction for monarchs as for ordinary mortals. They go as much as possible *incognito*, and in the early hours of high prices, when the weather is cooler and the crowd is less, but in spite of precautions they are soon found out, and then a crowd gathers about them, and they are obliged to leave. In this respect we, the great unknown, are more fortunate. We can study all day our favorite objects without the least interference.

You will have authentic information of the awards of medals. My English friends are disgusted at the fact that four of the great painters of France, on the jury of awards, allowed themselves to be put down for four grand medals. It was a patriotic sacrifice, and what will not a Frenchman do for the glory of France? Had they refused the medals, French art would not have had its proper place. And to whom, but the first artists of France, could they properly be given? At the demand of patriotism, as I have said, they sacrificed themselves, and voted themselves the medals. Suppose SHAKESPEARE, MILTON, BYRON and TENNYSON were on a jury of awards on poetry, must they declare themselves *hors concours*, and either leave England without poetic honors or give medals to TUPPER and MONTGOMERY? I don't see it. It is possible that foreign artists, and English and American artists especially, have not had justice done them, because the French judge by their own standard, and they fail to see the beauty and merit of most English pictures, just as they would fail to appreciate the excellence of English cookery, or acting, or architecture.

But if American artists do not get appreciation from French and European visitors to the Exhibition, they have every reason to be satisfied with the admiration of their own countrymen. The end of the English gallery, devoted to American pictures, is filled with Americans, who hang over the works of CHURCH, KENSETT, DURAND, CROPSY, BIERSTADT, &c., with perpetual delight. I heard a rough colt of a Yankee expatiating on JOHNSON's "Country Scene in Kentucky," which he declared to be not only the best picture, but worth the whole Exhibition. "But it's good," he said, with his sharpest nasal tones, "to see anything American, any heow." HUNTINGTON's "Republican Court" is a puzzle to some of those who have no catalogues. Lady WASHINGTON might be an Empress, and the whole scene is too elegant and aristocratic to be associated with the *levée* of an American President. On the whole, the American pictures are among the more satisfactory portions of the American department, and they compare well with the English—not to carry the comparison any further.

Two gold medals, of the first class, have been awarded to Emperors—the Emperors of France and Russia. This, you may think, is flattery. I think not. The Emperor NAPOLEON has a medal for his Exhibition of model houses for workingmen; the Czar for improvements in breeding horses. When the rulers of great Empires turn their attention to such useful matters, connected with the prosperity and comfort of their people, they ought to be encouraged. The Czar has a beautiful show of horses, and has given two of the finest to his now, if not before, bosom friend, the Emperor.

A medal has been awarded to a publishing house in Tours, said to be the largest in the world. Tours is a quiet little provincial town, of which we do not hear much, but it has a publishing house which issues 20,000 volumes a day, the year round, or over 7,000,000 a year. I cannot remember the statistics of American publishing houses, but should not be surprised if there were some issuing a larger number.

Then, as a matter of course, the great French iron man, Senator SCHNEIDER, gets a first-class medal. The hardest fact in the case of this remarkable establishment is one given by the London *Times*, that it is now filling a contract for sixty locomotives for one English railway—the Great Western. By the time all the railways of England are supplied with French locomotives, and all the ports are crowded with French steamers, English workmen may wake up to the idea that something better than strikes may be organized by trade societies. A medal has also been awarded to a telegraph apparatus on the Hughes principle, which, if I mistake not, is an American invention.

You have seen, probably, that I am not doing Paris or the Exhibition in a very orderly and scientific fashion. You have your regular and special correspondents, who will do justice to both. I am an interloper, fighting on my own hook, making a dash here and another there, and, for the most part, following the bent of any attractions, like an ordinary visitor. In this way, though not methodical, I may be able to interest people as superficial as myself. I walk slowly along, and when anything strikes me as worthy of special notice, out comes my note-book.

Thus, yesterday, I stopped some minutes before a large glass case, French, filled with every variety of the most brilliant and exquisite artificial flowers and foliage, entirely made of feathers. The effect is wonderful in brilliancy and grace and delicacy. I had to look very close to persuade myself that they were really all made of this one material.

Then I came to a room full of hats of every variety. There are felt hats which weigh but an ounce; fashionable silk hats a little over two ounces; caps even lighter—the frames being made of quills, split and woven like open-work straw, so as to give the maximum of strength, elasticity and lightness. In the felting machines felt is made in various figures. I even saw a tolerable portrait of the Emperor in felt. The hats of Panama, Leghorn and whalebone are in great variety and beauty. Leghorn hats run as high as 250 francs. Straw, of course—but I saw a new use for it. Houses are roofed and chairs bottomed with straw; but in one of these cases was a collection of embossed flowers and ornaments, also made of straw, very pretty and delicate. There are nice imitations of Leghorn in water-proof paper.

From hats to porcelain, and here I chanced upon at least a cartload of the most beautiful porcelain flowers, so delicate, so natural, so exquisite in form and colors that it seems impossible they should ever be surpassed. The large bouquets of perhaps a hundred flowers, in great variety, are simply wonderful. There are also rose trees a yard high, covered with leaves, buds and blossoms, all in one piece of porcelain. Of this kind there is one specimen all in pure white—the porcelain rose tree before it has been touched by the painter. I asked the price of the finished article; only 1,000 francs—$200.

My next pause was before the collection of musical instruments made by SAX, but it was not so much to admire the wonderful forms of his wind instruments as to study his plan for a theatre or opera-house, to which he has given a form something like the bell of his horns, or rather like an egg, with the stage placed at the small end, and the boxes, stalls, &c., filling the concavity. The orchestra is under the stage, invisible to the audience, only the director being so placed as to see both orchestra and singers. I doubt if the musicians would like it.

Speaking of music—and I tread very gingerly on this ground since I have become aware of the superior claims of your special correspondent to this department of art—I must felicitate myself and all lovers of military music upon the extraordinary congress of military bands which will soon gather in Paris to compete for four prizes, of from 1,000 to 5,000 francs. The two finest bands of the French army will play in competition with ten other bands from Prussia, Austria, Russia, Bavaria, &c., &c. As this wonderful concert will not take place until early in July is it not possible for some American military band to come over and take the shine off these down-trodden Europeans? It is certainly my impression that I have heard better military music in New-York than in London or Paris. In any case a few concerts by a band from America would be a novelty, and Paris plus six hundred thousand visitors requires a good deal of amusement.

MONADNOCK.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

The Arrest of Mrs. Surratt—Examination of Gen. Grant—The Letters found in New York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The Surratt trial to-day was chiefly occupied in detailing the facts of the advent of PAYNE at Mrs. SURRATT's house, and also the arrest of the latter and her conduct at the time. The facts were all detailed substantially as on the assassination trials. Maj. SMITH and Col. R. C. MORGAN, who made the arrests, were examined. Some other desultory evidence was also introduced bearing upon the conspiracy, but nothing having any direct connection with SURRATT. Gen. GRANT was examined to prove that JAKE THOMPSON, who aided the conspirators with money in Canada, was at one time an officer in the rebel army, and as such came into his lines under a flag of truce at Milliken's Bend, in the early part of 1864. The prosecution said to-day that they hoped to conclude their evidence this week.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed in the Criminal Court this morning, Judge Fisher presiding. The Court was opened at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Carrington said that before calling upon witnesses he desired to call the attention of the Court to certain remarks that had been made yesterday by counsel, as reported in the morning papers. The remarks referred to are as follows:

"The Court asked if the prosecution had any more witnesses ready.

Mr. Bradley, (pointing to the witness room)—There are half a dozen witnesses out there in the Penitentiary, and have been there all the morning.

Mr. Merrick—Oh, no; not in the Penitentiary yet, but they will be."

Mr. Carrington said he had heard the remark of Mr. Bradley, but did not deem it necessary to call attention to it at the time, as he supposed it was made in a spirit of humor. He had not heard the remark of Mr. Merrick, but he thought the remark was insulting to the witnesses and improper, and he felt it to be his duty to call the attention of the Court to the remark. When the time comes for arguing the case to the jury every license will of course be allowed to counsel, but during the examination of witnesses such remarks are not proper; they reflect upon the character of the witnesses and should not be tolerated, and he hoped the Court would not allow any such remarks in the future.

Judge Fisher said he heard the remark of Mr. Bradley, and supposed it was made in a spirit of pleasantry, but he did not hear the remark of Mr. Merrick.

Mr. Bradley acknowledged that he made the remark attributed to him, and said he did it in a spirit of humor.

Mr. Merrick said he had made the remark attributed to him in the same spirit of pleasantry, but since the remark had assumed so serious an aspect, he would add that before the trial was over he hoped to make his remark good.

Mr. Carrington—It is not proper thus to reflect upon the character of witnesses.

Judge Fisher said it was not proper to thus reflect upon the character of witnesses by side remarks.

Mr. Bradley said there were no witnesses in Court at the time the remark was made.

Mr. Merrick said if counsel chose to consider the remark as a serious one, he was willing that it should be taken in its serious aspect.

The subject was then dropped, and *James G. Gifford*, who was in 1865 the stage carpenter of Ford's Theatre, was sworn and examined by Mr. Wilson—Witness testified to the position of the box occupied by the President on the night of his assassination, its arrangement, the position of the door, the hole made in the wall, &c., and a wooden bar having been exhibited witness recognized it as the bar placed to secure the door of the box. In answer to a question by Mr. Bradley the witness said he knew Edward Spangler, and saw him on the stage the night of the assassination; does not think he left the stage that night; he was scene shifter, and if he had left his absence would have been noted.

The witness was summoned for the defence as soon as he had left the stand.

George W. Bunker was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepoint.—In 1865 witness was room clerk at the National Hotel (book exhibited;) witness recognized it as the register of the National Hotel; saw Wilkes Booth the night of the assassination; Booth's name has been cut from the register in almost every instance, for the purpose of securing his autograph; witness here examined the register and gave the recorded times of Booth's arrival and departure as follows: Arrived 9th November, 1864; departed Nov. 11; arrived 14th; departed 16th; arrived Dec. 12; departed 17th; returned 22d; left again 24th; returned 31st; left again Jan. 10, 1865; returned Jan. 12; left again the 28th; returned Feb. 22, and at this time occupied Room No. 231 with John H. P. Wentworth and John McCullough; left again Feb. 28; returned March 1. There is no record when he departed after this arrival, but he is recorded as having arrived again on March 28; left April 1, and returned April 8, 1865, and occupied Room No. 228, and was not again absent from the house until the assassination.

No cross-examination.

The business of the Court was here again retarded for fifteen minutes, on account of the absence of witnesses for the prosecution.

Col. Henry W. Smith was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: Am an officer of the United States Army, and stationed at Vicksburgh on duty with the Freedman's Bureau; was in Washington at the time of the assassination, and remained here eighteen months afterward; I commanded the party that arrested Mrs. Surratt; arrested her on Monday, April 17, and arrested Payne at the same time; I was ordered by Gen. Augur to arrest Mrs. Surratt and all I found in the house; and I proceeded with three men to No. 541 H-street, and posted the men about it to prevent escape; I went to the house, and after going up the steps, I looked in the window and saw four women sitting together apparently in close conversation; and then I rang the bell and some one came to the window and whispered out, "Is that you, Kirby?" I replied, "No, it is not Kirby, but it is all right; let me in;" I then went in, and asked the lady who opened the door if she was Mrs. Surratt, and she replied she was; I then told her I was ordered to arrest her and all in the house; and I asked her who the ladies in the parlor were, and she mentioned the names of Miss Annie Surratt, Miss Jenkins and Miss Honora Fitzpatrick; I told the ladies they would have to go with me, and Miss Surratt then said something about being arrested, and for such a crime; Mrs. Surratt put her arms about her daughter's neck and whispered something to her, when Miss Surratt became quiet; I then told the ladies to get their wrappings, and after this was done, Mrs. Surratt asked permission to kneel down and say her prayers, as she said she asked God's blessing on all she did; I told her there was no objection to that; in the meantime I heard some one come in, and I supposed I was going to get Kirby, but when the man came in it was Payne; he came in and had a pick upon his shoulder; he first hesitated, and I cocked my pistol and ordered him to come in; I then questioned Payne, and he said he was a laboring man and had been working about at different places; I asked him what brought him there at that hour of the night, and he said he came there to get instructions about digging a drain which Mrs. Surratt had employed him to do that morning; I called Mrs. Surratt and she denied all knowledge of the man, and said she had not employed him; I saw a colored woman in the house named Susan Ann Jackson.

Q.—Did you say anything to her about John Surratt?

Objected to and objection sustained.

Q.—Did you question her? A.—I questioned all I found in the house.

Q.—Did you make a written report of the interview?

Objected to and objection sustained.

Witness recollection was clear and his memory distinct upon all parts of the interview.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Witness testified to substantially the same facts on the trial of the conspirators; did not then testify to what I have stated about Annie Surratt; not about Mrs. Surratt asking permission to say her prayers; Payne had on a gray coat and vest and black pants, and an old knit sleeve on his head; do not recollect that Payne made any reply when Mrs. Surratt said she did not know him; Payne was in a chair under the gas fixtures, and Mrs. Surratt stepped out of the parlor door when I called her, and when I asked her if she recognized him; the gas light was at the time thrown upon Payne's face; he was standing nearly opposite the parlor door.

By Mr. Merrick—The ladies I have named above were in the parlor when I entered; Miss Surrat was on the sofa, Miss Jenkins on a chair and Miss Fitzpatrick was near the sofa; Mrs. Surratt and I went in the parlor together, after she opened the door; when I told them I came to arrest them Miss Surratt began to cry and Mrs. Surratt advanced and embraced her; I did not testify to that fact before the Military Commission; I was asked at the Military Commission to state all I remembered.

Question by Mr. Pierrepont—Why did you not state all then? A.—Because I was embarrassed and it escaped my memory.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant was sworn and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—A.—I was in command at Vicksburgh in the first part of 1863 and during that year.

Q.—State when you first saw Jacob Thompson and under what circumstances.

Mr. Bradley noted an exception.

The witness was allowed to proceed and testify that while he was at Milliken Bend in the early part of 1863 one of our pickets brought in a sailboat which was found coming up the river about opposite to where Admiral Porter's flagship was lying; witness sent to have the boat brought in, and the boat had a white flag flying, and when the boat was brought in Jacob Thompson was brought upon the flag-ship.

Q. What did Jacob Thompson say?

Mr. Bradley objected, as Jacob Thompson was not mentioned in the indictment.

Mr. Pierrepont said they proposed to show Thompson's relation to the enemy. Evidence had been adduced to show Thompson's presence in Canada with money, and they proposed to show that that money was used in this conspiracy. The Court must suppose that we intend to prove certain facts, and in offering circumstantial evidence it cannot all be done at once.

Judge Fisher asked if Thompson was indicted as one of the conspirators.

Mr. Pierrepont said he was not, by name, but it was stated that other persons unknown were engaged in the conspiracy. The prosecution want to show who Thompson was, and what relation he bore to the Confederacy, and they then expect to connect the money he had with Surratt.

Mr. Merrick asked if the gentleman proposed to prove that Thompson was in the conspiracy to kill the President?

Mr. Pierrepont said he proposed to show now who Jake Thompson was.

Mr. Merrick said he would ask again if it was proposed to show that Jacob Thompson was one of the conspirators engaged in the attempt to kill the President.

Mr. Pierrepont—We expect to show that he was in it, and that he aided with his money.

Judge Fisher—Then if he aided in it he was one of the conspirators. Do you state that Thompson was engaged in the conspiracy?

Mr. Pierrepont said it was not their duty to show that. It was expected to show that he aided, and aided with money.

Mr. Merrick said he must ask again if they proposed to show that Thompson was one of the conspirators.

Mr. Pierrepont said he expected to show what they had stated.

Mr. Merrick said the gentleman then avoids an answer to a direct question, and throws out an inference. He did not want an inference but a plain statement whether it was expected to show that he was one of the conspirators. The counsel must state his conclusions and not facts, and must state that they expect to show Thompson as one of the conspirators.

Mr. Pierrepont said he was not bound to show facts, but he expected to prove that Thompson was connected with the prisoner at the bar in the distribution of money.

Mr. Merrick said it was the duty of the counsel to state on his professional honor what he expected to prove, and he must state the conclusions to which the facts to be proved would bring them.

Judge Fisher said he understood that the counsel would show a connection between Thompson and the prisoner at the bar. If the connection is made, the testimony will be relevant, and if the connection is not made, it will not be relevant. The Court therefore admitted the testimony.

Gen. Grant continued, and said: He saw Thompson on Board of Admiral Porter's flagship, and he (Thomson) said he was an acting staff officer of one of the Generals in Vicksburgh; that he was an acting Inspector-General of the Confederate army; did not understand that he held a commission, but that he was an acting staff officer.

No cross-examination.

Charles Dawson, sworn and examined by Mr. Wilson, and testified that he was a clerk at the National Hotel in 1865; when Booth left, April 14, 1865, he left a trunk and valise behind him, and they were placed in the baggage-room of the hotel; a few days before the arrest of Surratt, witness was examining some baggage, and Booth's valise was partially open and a card marked "J. Harrison Surratt," dropped out. (Card produced but not offered in evidence.) During the progress of the conspiracy trial, witness, in looking over the letter-rack at the hotel, in letter "B" found a letter addressed to "J. W. B." (Letter identified.)

The letter was offered in evidence and an exception was taken by the defence.

The letter is as follows, and is the same as was offered at the conspiracy trial:

SOUTH BRANCH BRIDGE, April 6, 1865.

FRIEND WILKES: I received yours of March 12, and reply as soon as practicable. I saw French, Brady and others about the oil speculation. The subscriptions to the stock amount to $8,000, and I add $1,000 myself, which is about all I can stand. Now, when you sink your well go deep enough, don't fail; everything depends on you and your helpers. If you can get through on your trip after you strike "ile," strike through Thornton Gap, and cross by Capon, Romney's, and down the branch, and I can help you safe from all hardships for a year. I am clear of all surveillance, now that infernal Purdy is beat.

I hired that girl to charge him with an outrage, and reported him to old Kelley, which put him in the shade, but he suspects too damn much now. Had he better be sentenced for good? I send this up by Tom, and if he don't get drunk you will get it the 9th; at all events, it can't be understood if lost. I can't half write. I have been drunk for two days. Don't write so much highfalutin next time.

No more—Only Jake will be at Green's with the funds. Burn this. Truly yours, LON.
Sue Guthrie sends much love.

The Court, at 12:30, took a recess for half an hour.

Upon reassembling, *Col. Richard C. Morgan* was sworn and examined: In 1865 was in the service of the War Department, and on the night of April 17 was sent to Mrs. Surratt's house, and went there after Col. Smith had been sent there; I saw Mrs. Surratt, Miss Jenkins and Miss Fitzpatrick there, and I saw a colored woman in the basement; the colored woman was tall and rather black; have a distinct memory of what occurred that night as well as anything can be; recollected that happened two years ago; I had directed that the persons in the house should be taken to the Provost-Marshal's office, and there was some hesitation about getting ready, and I told them they must go; when they were prepared to go I heard a ring at the bell, and supposing it was a man I sent for the carriage, opened the door and found it was a man with a pick over his shoulder and dressed as a laboring man; the man came in, and as I turned Mrs. Surratt was getting from her knees; the ladies then passed out, and as they were going Mrs. Surratt said, "I am so glad you officers came, as this man with a pick had come here to kill us;" after the ladies had passed out I questioned Payne, and he said he came to dig a drain for Mrs. Surratt; I told him that was an unreasonable hour to come, and asked him how he knew Mrs. Surratt; he said he met her on the street that morning and she engaged him to dig the drain; after further questioning Payne's answers appeared very unsatisfactory, and I put him under arrest and sent him to the Provost-Marshal's office; and I remained there and searched the house until 3 A. M.; I found a bullet-mould, some bullets, caps, *cartes de visite*, a portfolio and letters; we put all the articles we found in a trunk; I think the room these things were found in was Mrs. Surratt's room; it was the room back of the parlor; we found a pair of dirty boots in the room alone; we found, also, a little whistle, part of a spur, a whole spur and a bank-book.

Q.—Did you find an undershirt? A.—I can't recollect; I might have done so; I found any quantity of letters; I took the letters to the Provost-Marshal's office and delivered them there; [whistle exhibited;] I think I picked this up in Mrs. Surratt's room, right by the mantelpiece.

Mr. Pierrepont said he had in his hand a receipt of Miss Annie Surratt for a number of articles delivered to her by the Provost-Marshal, and he asked counsel for the defence to produce the articles delivered to her by the Provost-Marshal.

Mr. Bradley said they would not do so unless a notice in due form was served.

Mr. Pierrepont said that was for the Court to say.

Mr. Merrick said the Court had nothing to do with it as yet. They first required a notice to be served.

The Court said whatever the practice was would have to be resorted to to get the articles.

Picture exhibited—It was a small framed picture of "Morning, Noon and Night," and behind it was a photograph of Booth, in the back of it, and witness thought it was the same frame he had taken from Mrs. Surratt's mantel.

Mr. Merrick objected to the testimony.

Question by Mr. Pierrepont—Do you find anything in the back of the frame now? A.—Yes, Sir, I find a card with "Morning, Noon and Night" on it; the frame is not in the same condition now that it was when I found it; when I found it there was something else in it, which I handed to the Provost Marshal.

Mr. Pirrepont (handing a card to witness)—Is this the something you handed to the Provost Marshal? A. It looks like it; it is a picture of J. Wilkes Booth, and it was Booth's picture I found there; don't know whether this is the same picture or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—Do not think the frame was then in the condition it now is; when I found it the frame had two pictures, and one was a picture of J. Wilkes Booth; I handed them to the Provost Marshal; the articles found in the house were taken to the Provost Marshal's in a trunk; left the Surratt house at four o'clock and went to the Provost Marshal's office; while at the Surratt house that night I took command of the party, I directed Mrs. Surratt to go up, and got the wrappings for herself and the other ladies; Major Smith accompanied her up; when I got to the house the ladies were all in the parlor; they were about to leave as Payne entered; I might have stated at the conspiracy trial that the ladies were about to leave when I entered; when Payne came up Col. Smith was at the back room, and, as the bell rang, I and Capt. Wirmerscherscher stepped up and I carried on the conversation with Payne; Col. Smith was in the entry; I interrogated Payne, and Col. Smith joined in the conversation now and then; while I was talking to Payne Mrs. Surratt was passed out; I was standing by Payne all the time; Col. Smith asked Mrs. Surratt something about Payne, but cannot recollect what it was; I was close to Payne; I can't remember Mrs. Surratt's reply; I was standing nearer to Payne than to Mrs. Surratt; think I would have heard all the conversation that passed; I was standing in front of the parlor door and was holding my hand up and touching Payne; most of my questions were put to Payne after Mrs. Surratt passed out; I did not see Mrs. Surratt go out in the passage and throw up her hands and make any exclamation; Payne had on black pants, gray vest and gray coat, and part of a shirt-sleeve on his head and a pick over his shoulder; Payne seemed to be greatly exhausted; his boots were wet and the bottom of his pants much soiled; the coat was not brand new, nor was it an old coat; at the time the ladies went out I cannot recollect the condition of the light; think the light was raised before Payne went out; Payne was standing a long while and I asked him to sit down.

By Mr. Pierrepont—When Mrs. Surratt went out I was standing by Payne; don't know whether Payne heard Mrs. Surratt remark that she was glad the officers came, as the man with the pick had come to kill them.

Col. John D. Pettit recalled, and a whistle was exhibited to him, and he was asked if he had heard that whistle to day?

Witness replied that he heard Mr. Carrington blow upon it to-day.

Mr. Carrington asked the witness if the sound of the whistle was a sound like that he heard in a lot back of his house on the night of the assassination, as testified to by him on a previous occasion.

Mr. Merrick said such an offer was a perfect farce.

Mr. Pierrepont said he could not see any farce about it. They proposed to show that witness heard a sound similar to that the whistle now made.

After some discussion witness was allowed to hear the whistle, and he testified that it was similar to the sound heard on the night of April 14, 1865, near Ford's Theatre.

Mrs. Mary Benson, formerly Mrs. Mary Hudspeth, was sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Witness now resides in Canada; was in New-York in November, 1864, and remembers the time from the fact of finding a letter about the assassination; Gen. Butler had been in the City, but left that morning; Gen. Winfield Scott was in the City at the Hoffman House; I remember riding in a Third-avenue car that day; my little daughter was with me; I remember two gentlemen riding in the car that day, and I heard their conversation at intervals; one of the men appeared to be educated and the other was not; one of the men was very genteel looking. I was attracted to him by noticing that he was disguised, for as the car jolted I noticed that false whiskers were pushed forward and the skin under them appeared much whiter than the rest of his face; he had a scar on his right cheek; the other man was much more rough and coarse-looking, and I noticed that the genteel-looking man, who called the rough one Johnson, had a belt on his pistol; the genteel-looking man said he was going to Washington the day after, and the one called Johnson said he was going to Newbern, and he appeared to be very angry that he was not sent to do a certain thing; the man left before I did, and my little daughter picked up a letter and handed it to me, supposing it was mine, as I had some letters to post; I then went to a broker's office and while getting out my purse, I brought this letter out and I found it was unsealed, and it revealed a plot of assassination; Gen. Butler's name was mentioned in this letter, and having seen that he was in the City, I took the letter to the Hoffman House; and I found that Gen. Butler had left the City; I then read the letter to Gen. Scott, and at his direction I took it to Gen. Dix; Gen. Scott thought it very important.

The letter was exhibited, and witness recognized it as the letter that she had picked up on the car. The letter was offered in as evidence, and exception was taken by the defence. This letter was also used at the assassination trials, and will be found on page 40 of Pittman's report of that trial.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—I was living in Canada when I was summoned; no process was served, but the United States Consul at Toronto asked me to come; it was agreed that if I came here to testify, my expenses here and back were to be paid, and I was to receive $20 per day; my husband came with me, and his expenses were paid.

By Mr. Pierrepont—This agreement was made by Mr. Thurston, American Consul; I would not come under any other terms.

Henry R. McDonough sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont: In 1864 I was cashier of Adams Express Company in this city; John Surratt was employed by the Company from Dec. 30, 1864, to Jan. 13, 1865; he was paid for two days' service and he never came back; I paid him for the two days, 30th and 31st of December, and took his receipt; he was to be paid at the rate of $50 per month; the receipt is at the Company's office in Baltimore; I do not positively recognize the prisoner.

Mr. Bradley—It was him; we don't deny that.

Mr. Carrington said there were no more witnesses now in attendance.

Mr. Bradley said the defence was keeping witnesses here at great expense, and he would like to be advised of what time the prosecution expected to close.

Mr. Pierrepont said the prosecution expected to close within three days, but they could not of course know what length witnesses would be cross-examined.

The Court at 2:45 took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Duel Murder Trial at Charleston—Prisoners Discharged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, June 6.

The jury in the case of BOAG and others, tried for the murder of ROE, in the recent duel affair, after twenty minutes' deliberation, rendered a verdict of not guilty. The prisoners were then discharged.

Judge MOSES has issued an order providing for the next jury-panel being constituted in conformity with Order No. 32 of Gen. SICKLES, declaring the right of all citizens, without distinction of color, to serve on juries.

Cholera in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, June 26.

One death by cholera is reported to have occurred here last night.

MARINE DISASTER.

Wreck of the United States Steamer Sacramento.

The Crew All Saved—The Vessel a Total Loss.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The Navy Department has received a telegraphic dispatch from the United States Consul-General at Calcutta, India, announcing that the United States steamer *Sacramento* was totally wrecked off Coconada, Godavia, District of Madras. All hands were saved.

The *Sacramento*, Capt. NAPOLEON COLLINS, sailed from Boston Nov. 16, 1866, for the East Indies, Japan, &c. She had instructions to touch at the Western Islands, Madeira, Canaries, Cape de Verde Islands, Liberia, St. Paul de Loando, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritias, Batavia, Singapore, China and Japan.

On the completion of the special service with which Capt. COLLINS was charged, he was to have proceeded with the *Sacramento* to the California coast, and joined the North Pacific squadron.

She sailed from Boston Nov. 16, 1866, and after touching at the Western Islands, Madeira, Cape de Verde, Liberia, St. Paul de Loando, and other points on the route, reached the Cape of Good Hope March 25, 1867. She left the last-named place about the 25th of April for Mauritias and other points to the eastward.

The *Sacramento* was a screw sloop of 1,367 tons, and carried seven heavy guns.

She was comparatively new, having been launched at Portsmouth, N. H., April 28, 1862. Her hull was built at the Navy-yard there, and her machinery by the Taunton Locomotive Manufacturing Company. Capt. COLLINS is an officer of over 33 years' experience in the service, and will be recollected as the commanding officer of the *Wachusett* at the time that vessel captured the rebel steamer *Florida* at Bahia.

STATE WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY.

Report of the Committee on Ways and Means—A National Labor Party Advocated.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 26.

The meeting on reassembling received the following report from the Committee on Ways and Means:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the all-important subject of good and welfare of this body, and their constituents would respectfully submit the following report:

Whereas, The Legislature of the State of New-York did, at its last session, pass an act entitled the Eight-hours Labor Act, making eight hours a day's work in the absence of any contract; and

Whereas, It is only just and proper that the workingmen of our State should enjoy the benefits intended to be conferred by said act; and

Whereas, Our employers as a body have shown an unexpected hostility to the adoption of the eight-hour system, even though we should concede a corresponding reduction of wages, and notwithstanding the fact that we have an Eight-hour Law, so called, have not enforced it, but still continue to work their employes as heretofore, and to cause the convicts in our prisons still to be worked ten hours; therefore,

Resolved, That wishing to do equal and exact justice to all men, and being extremely anxious to avoid all trouble or cause of disagreement between ourselves and our employers, we will insist upon no extreme measures nor act in a manner calculated to entail loss upon those who employ labor.

Resolved, That in order to give our employers ample time to fill all contracts predicated upon the present system of labor, we will not insist upon the adoption of the eight hours system until the —— ——, and that commencing with that date we will work eight hours for a day's work, at a reduction of twenty per cent. of the rate of wages then paid, and that all time worked over eight hours shall be paid for at the rate of time and a half time.

Resolved, That whether we are successful or not in our present efforts to secure a reduction of the hours of labor, we will still continue to advocate this reform, and having full confidence in the justice of our cause, we will never cease to advocate it until we secure its adoption throughout the entire continent.

The report was accepted and the question was deferred for further action.

Mr. ALEXANDER TROUP offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the State Workingmen's Assembly of the State of New-York, in convention assembled in the City of Albany, June 26, 1867, do call upon the National Labor Union, when it assembles in Chicago in August next, to organize a National Labor Party.

Mr. TROUP took the floor and advocated the rightfulness of this resolution. He wished it referred to the appropriate Committee for consideration, in order to avoid even the appearance of hasty action. He had been compelled by experience to think this the only manner in which the laborer could obtain his rights. Formerly he had listened to the promises of politicians, and they had guided the workingmen to support the party which would promise the most. But, after obtaining the election of their candidates, they were betrayed by them in the Legislature. Such had been the result everywhere, and would continue to be so until they had cut themselves loose from party ties, and organized a party of their own. We had a so-called Eight Hour law, but it was deceptive. We had gained no advantage from it.

Mr. WOODRUFF offered a resolution for the organization of a State Labor Party, but finally withdrew it, at the suggestion of some other members that the National Labor Organization should take the first steps.

After considerable discussion on various points connected with the resolution, the resolution was declared the sense of the meeting.

The resolution of the Committee on Good and Welfare was then taken up by sections. It was amended by changing the phrase "unexpected hostility" to "expected hostility."

Mr. THRALL, of Troy, said that it was well known that in most machine-shops and all railroad-shops Sunday was demanded by the employers. He thought that double time should be paid for such work.

This was further amended by Mr. WEBB, who moved that all overtime should be paid double time. Several gentlemen said that such was the custom of their trade. Mr. MAGUIRE said that he thought the question was the province of the local unions, but Mr. O'NEIL said that it was necessary to do this to prevent more than a full day being worked.

Mr. MCFEELY, of Buffalo, offered a substitute that the remuneration for all over time shall be settled by local unions, and in no case shall they receive less than a price and a half. This was agreed to by the original mover.

A long discussion followed. The resolution was supported by several because it would tend to reduce the hours of labor. If work was so pressing that it must be done, let it be done by extra hands; it was not necessary to work over time.

During discussion, the Convention took a recess, and on coming together the report of the Committee on President's Address was called for. It asks for a more perfect organization, the statistics of labor in connection with a strike, for conference between employers and workmen, on the plan of reduction of hours of labor and wages and no unpremeditated strikes to be taken. A recommendation was also made that no movement should be made between this and the next annual session, but that the time should be devoted to strengthening the organizations. A minority report was offered, disagreeing with the last clause.

Mr. WOODRUFF offered a resolution that the Senate of the United States be petitioned to take up and pass the law lost by a tie vote at the last session, asking that eight hours be a day's work on all public works of the United States, and also petitioning the Constitutional Convention to incorporate into the fundamental law a section that eight hours should be a legal day's labor in the State works, and also for minors.

Another resolution was offered by the same gentleman, that no branch of honest industry should be taught to convicts. This question, he said, had been raised forty years ago, and the old practice would yet continue if it had not been for the cupidity of the contractor. Adopted.

A fourth resolution, by Mr. WOODRUFF, asked that the Homestead Law be still further strengthened.

Another resolution was voted down declaring that the workingmen should ignore the Eight Hour Bill as passed last Winter, as unsatisfactory.

Mr. MAGUIRE, of Troy, offered a resolution for a Committee to wait upon Gov. FENTON, and ask him to issue a proclamation declaring that eight hours is a legal day's work on the public works, in conformity to the law of last Winter. Adopted, and the Committee named consisting of Messrs. TROUP, LAVERTY and MONK.

A resolution was offered requesting the President to write to Senators CONKLING and MORGAN. Also another, that all Common Councils in the State be requested to pass ordinances introducing the eight hour system on all public works of the city. Both were passed.

Several financial reports were read.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Senator Wade's Agrarian Policy—His Speech and the Letters of Messrs. Butler and Stevens.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Floyd County, Ga., Wednesday, June 19, 1867.

Senator WADE's speech and Mr. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER's letter setting forth the justice of confiscation, are more talked about and discussed at present than any other subject of a political nature. In this portion of Georgia there is, or I might more properly say there was, a considerable majority of the people in favor of a full compliance with the terms of Congress, the election of delegates to a convention, and the adoption of a State Constitution such as Congress would approve. This condition of public opinion was caused by the conviction that the acceptance of the Sherman Bill would be the end of all the troubles arising out of the rebellion, and particularly of the apprehension of confiscation. Indeed, if there was any one motive more powerful than another in impelling people to adopt the policy of submission, it was the desire to avert the danger of confiscation. THAD. STEVENS' letters and BUTLER's communication to the Washington Committee created uneasy doubts, which did not, however, amount to alarm; but Mr. WADE's speech has caused alarm, because it shows that it is the settled purpose of the Radicals as a party to advocate the agrarianism which STEVENS has long recommended, and which BUTLER has naturally approved. There are many wild opinions which ultraists like the "great Commoner" and the great General may express without disturbing the equanimity of the public. But when the President of the Senate of the United States, acting Vice-President of the Republic, and a prominent candidate for the Chief Magistracy, announced himself in favor of a redistribution of property—that those who have must be made by law to give to those who have not—and that this is the next work for Congress, the wild opinion becomes a settled purpose, and uneasiness becomes alarm. Both the Radical agents who want to secure the negro vote, and the no-conventionists who want to show that submission to the Sherman Bill will be "profitless degradation," are making the most of Mr. WADE's speech, and are meeting with gratifying success in their respective efforts. When the negro is told that the Vice-President of the United States says Congress must give him a farm, he thinks his chances are improving rapidly and that he must be a Radical. When the Southern land-owner sees that one of the most influential, most able and least fanatical of the Radical leaders declares war on property as a resulting necessity of the success of the war on Slavery, however willing he may have been to agree to negro suffrage and the rest of the Military Bill as the means of securing his property and the enjoyment of peace, he hesitates and hums, and haws and doubts a good deal, when he believes that his lands may be taken from him anyhow, whether he accepts or rejects the terms of Congress. Whether there be any ground for the alarm or not, and whether the Republican Party will sanction or denounce the agrarian doctrine, the mere fact that it exists and is professed by a man like Mr. WADE disturbs the minds and purposes of men in these State to a regretable extent. I heard the question discussed a couple of evenings ago by a party of gentlemen of intelligence, influence and property, all of whom were in favor of the Convention, and, though rebels in the past, as thoroughly reconstructed as it is possible to imagine. Their prognostications were of the gloomiest. Even those who believe that confiscation and agrarianism are impracticable and can never happen see nothing but ruin to the South in the agitation of such doctrines; because, so long as it lasts, neither capital nor emigration will flow this way, and without both prosperity is unattainable. The ruin will fall first upon the South, because she is most vulnerable, powerless and exhausted. But that it will not be confined to the South is also clear. When PROUDHON's doctrine, *La Propriété c'est le Vol*, ceases to be sedition, and the leaders of a dominant political party insist that "a more equal distribution of property must be wrought out," how long will the taxed laborers of the North submit to the "terrible distinction" which exists between them and and the untaxed bondholder? "Repudiation of the national debt," said one of these prophets, "is the certain consequence of this agitation. Every negro will vote for it. Every spoliated Southerner will vote for it, and when it once enters into the field of open agitation how many millions are there in the North, especially in the Northwest, who will adopt this speedy and radical method of removing the 'terrible distinction.'" I have given you this sketch of this discussion in order to show how this question strikes intelligent men here, and whither, in their opinion, Mr. WADE's redistribution of property would lead. The Southerner reduced to beggary by the confiscation of his land, could hardly be expected to be a very conservative defender of the property of others, or to have a very keen interest in the maintenance of the national credit. The negroes, for whose immediate benefit the redistribution was made, will hardly prefer to pay taxes if they can avoid it, and therefore they may be counted to a man as repudiationists whenever the question is presented. The Northern laborer and poor man will hardly be satisfied with a redistribution which confines its blessings to the Southern negroes, and thousands and tens of thousands will be found at the North who will think that the distinction between them and Mr. ASTOR, Mr. STEWART and Mr. JAY COOKE is quite as "terrible" and "selfevident" as that between any Georgia and Alabama planter and the poorest negro laborer.

I attempted to show these gentlemen that as one swallow does not make a Summer, one Radical does not make a party in favor of spoliation. I pointed to the fact that the leading organs of the Republican Party were bitterly opposed to confiscation at the South and would of course denounce the still more dangerous and extensive schemes of Senator WADE. But I failed utterly to allay their fears or to make them believe that the good sense of the North would necessarily oppose any party which entertained such ruinous views.

The effect of the agitation immediately will be to strengthen opposition to the Military Bill, increase the popular despondency, annihilate whatever remnant of credit is left and create a direct antagonism between the white landowners *in esse* and the black land-owners *in posse*. This effect will be produced whether Mr. WADE and his friends have or have not any chance of success in their "terrible" scheme. Because what is wanting here is peace with its companion, security, and WADE and BUTLER's "republican statesmanship" afford no "just and true field" for either.

In the foregoing I have noted the opinions and remarks I have heard expressed. I was told yesterday that Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, who, by the way, is said to be very ill at his home in Crawfordville, believes that confiscation of Southern property will certainly take place, and so tells his friends in conversation. He is represented as very reticent on the Military Bill, declining to approve or condemn, avoiding the question, and awaiting further developments. His most enthusiastic friends deny broadly that he favors Mr. J. E. BROWN's policy, and as he does not contradict their statements, the public believe he is "against convention."

A gentleman of prominence in this State, whose apprehensions I was endeavoring to allay in relation to WADE's speech, asked me to write to friends at the North to advise the Conservative Republicans to take prompt action against the Radical agrarianism, and to try to induce the Convention of New-York to pronounce against it, as the best way of dispelling the fears which now fill everybody at the South. I cannot grant his request more effectively than to report it in this letter, adding to it the expression of my own belief, that an emphatic disavowal of WADE's doctrines by the State Convention of New-York, and by leading Republicans, would go very far to calm the excitement which now unhappily exists. QUONDAM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIDGE TO BROOKLYN.

The New-York and Long Island Bridge Company—Report of the Committee on Organization.

A meeting of the incorporators of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company was held at No. 14 Park-place yesterday afternoon. Mr. JOHN L. BROWN was elected as President, and ISAAC D. COLMAN as Secretary.

Mr. PHILO S. ELY reported the by-laws for the government of the association, and the subject was on motion laid over until the next meeting.

Alderman A. M. BLISS submitted the following report on organization:

Your committee appointed to take into consideration the organization of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company, beg leave to state that they have carefully considered the matter and respectfully offer the following report:

It has heretofore been the fate of all great projects to be deferred for years after the initial steps have been taken, seemingly that the public mind might become fully aroused to the importance of the matter proposed, and be the more ready to lend it a hearty and unwavering support.

In many, and, indeed, in most instances, this may be considered as not only natural but proper. In this undertaking, however, in which we are engaged, the arguments are so many and so palpable, that such delay would seem to be a loss of time, and a great detriment to the people who are ultimately to be benefited by it.

In the first place, the City of New-York has become, in its lower portions, so densely populated that the tendency has been not only to crowd the inhabitant's further and further up town every year, but also to cause them to spread in search of houses to the right hand and to the left, but especially upon that portion of Long Island most contiguous to the City of New-York.

It is, perhaps, on this account, more than any other, that Brooklyn has increased so rapidly in population during the past few years.

These two sisters, therefore, are so peculiarly united in interest, that whatever pertains to the means of communication between them is not only a matter of the greatest importance, but it is so felt and appreciated by the residents of both cities.

The immense rush at the different ferries—those great arteries of New-York City—to be seen every morning and evening, illustrates the fact that New-York is the great centre to which and from which this great tide of business and identity is so constantly ebbing and flowing from all directions.

Whatever can be done, therefore, to facilitate this communication, it is obvious, upon the least reflection, would be of great benefit to both.

Upon that portion of Long Island, including Ravenswood and Astoria and the country back of and between these places, opposite the upper portions of New-York City, may be found the most desirable building sites in the vicinity of New-York. These must to a very great extent remain undeveloped and unenjoyed so long as the means of communication with these places to and from New-York City are so uncertain and unreliable.

Let this bridge once become an accomplished fact this whole section of country would become beautified and improved, almost by magic. It would be like adding a new park to this already overcrowded City.

This bridge would also become the means of opening the most direct line to Central Park and the new Prospect Park, Brooklyn, which promises to rival the renowned Central Park in its magnificence. Of course these considerations are all subordinate to the more material ones of the business prosperity and success of the project, as well as the general comfort of the two cities.

New and cheaper homes will be made available to the mechanics and workingmen of New-York when this grand idea will have been accomplished. It will increase the value of property throughout that whole section of country before described, we believe, to a wonderful extent, and it will meet a want so generally felt in both communities, that it must be a source of the greatest pecuniary profit and advantage to those engaged in its construction.

Your Committee believe that the project is not only possible, but that it should be promptly and effectually prosecuted.

With these few preliminary remarks they beg leave to submit the following named gentlemen for the positions designated:

For President—John L. Brown.
Vice-President—————.
Secretary—A. M. Bliss.
Treasurer—Herman L. Livingston.
Chief-Engineer—Isaac D. Colman.

With these gentlemen filling the positions referred to, we believe that nothing but success and prosperity will attend the enterprise.

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. BLISS,
ISAAC D. COLMAN,
AUGUSTUS D. SILLIMAN.

The report was accepted and laid over until Friday at 12 o'clock noon, when the next meeting will be held.

The meeting then adjourned.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education met last evening, President McLEAN in the chair.

Commissioner HAYES offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed by the President of this Board to report the facts and circumstances connected with the recent forgery of a warrant purporting to be drawn by this Board for $17,500, which warrant was paid by the Broadway Bank; and

Resolved, That the said Committee also report to this Board the facts and circumstances relating to the charges made by the President of the said Bank against the clerk's office, for the loose and inefficient manner in which said accounts are kept; and also the whole of the action connected with the keeping of the accounts of this Board; and

Resolved, That the said Committee be and are hereby authorized, in connection with the President of this Board, to employ counsel to defend the rights of this Board in connection with the said forgery.

The President explained that at a previous meeting of the Board the officers were directed to take the necessary measures to compel the Broadway Bank to place the sum of $17,500, paid upon forged warrant, to the credit of the Board of Education. That in accordance with that resolution the officers had promptly employed Messrs. JAMES T. BRADY and GEORGE E. CURTIS as counsel, and that the matter would soon be passed upon by the Courts. The accounts of the Board, he added, are kept very carefully, as would be shown by the legal investigation that will be made in the progress of the suit with the Broadway Bank. The public, he thought, would be better satisfied with the decision of the law than with the assurances of any committee of the Board.

The resolutions were then tabled by a vote of 12 to 4.

The Finance Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of $25,500 be, and the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of purchasing three lots of ground on the northerly side of West Eighteenth-street, in the Sixteenth Ward, commencing 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, on which to erect a schoolhouse for one Grammar and one Primary Department, provided said lots are unitedly not less than 75 feet front and rear, by half the block in depth.

Resolved, That the sum of $34,500 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of purchasing four lots of ground situated on the southerly side of West Thirtieth-street, in the Twentieth Ward, commencing 281 feet west of Sixth-avenue, on which to erect a schoolhouse for one grammar and one primary department, provided said lots are, united y, 100 feet front, by a depth of 121 feet on the east side, and 143 feet on the west side.

Resolved, That the sum of $106,843 be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of erecting a new grammar schoolhouse on West Fifty-second-street, near Eighth-avenue, in the Twenty-second Ward.

The Finance Committee presented a report on the condition of the fund for special appropriations. The figures embraced in the report are as follows, viz.: Sum originally reserved from the general fund, $840,443; raised under the act of April 9, for new buildings, sites, &c., $417,348. From the total of these amounts are reserved by the same act $50,000 for erecting a school building for colored children, leaving applicable to other new buildings, sites, &c., (one-half for the accommodation of primary children,) $367,314. Total for special purposes, $707,791. From the last-named sum $75,000 have been transferred to meet the increased salaries authorized for the principals and teachers of female primary schools.

The report adds that the appropriation made for sites, buildings, repairs, furniture, &c., including those authorized, amount to $635,000; leaving unappropriated, to meet the purchase of the proposed site and building in the Sixth Ward, and the altering and furnishing it, and for heating apparatus, $97,291. Of this sum, $57,635 is of the fund specifically applied by the Act of April 9, and the remainder, $39,656, is all that can now be used for general purposes.

A resolution ordering the school sessions to be suspended on the 4th and 5th of July was passed.

The Board then adjourned until Wednesday next.

The Case of Child Abduction.

The case of ELIZA MAYNARD and RALPH ARCHIBALD, charged by MARIA SMITH REDMOND with the abduction of her child, was fixed for examination at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, before Justice DODGE, and at that hour a large number of witnesses were in Court, but the case was postponed until Friday next at the same hour. At that time a full investigation will be had, as on yesterday Sergeant BURDEN, of the Jefferson Market Court force, succeeded in discovering the child at the Almshouse on Blackwell's Island. It appears that on the 18th the child was taken to the office of the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at No. 1 Bond-street, where it was represented as the child of one ANN SMITH, who was said to be dangerously ill and unable to make the application for its admission in person. The child was remembered and identified by a large tumor on the neck, and but for this circumstance the mother, who was taken out to the Almshouse yesterday to see it, would have been unable to recognize it, as it has become quite emaciated since it left her possession on the 18th. When the application was made to the Commissioners at No. 1 Bond-street, it was stated by the man who brought the child, who, it is alleged, was ARCHIBALD, that JOHN REYBOLD, No. 65 Perry-street, would be responsible for its maintenance, but the officers have been unable to find any such person, and it is concluded that the statement had no foundation in fact.

BROOKLYN IMPROVEMENTS.

Negotiations for Exchange of Government and City Land.

The City of Brooklyn is so vast in extent, so awkward in the lay of the land, that hours are necessarily consumed in going from one section to another. Several years ago the naval authorities, desiring to secure certain rights near the Navy-yard in Brooklyn, proposed through the Commandant of the Yard to make an exchange of land,—an exchange which would give the United States control of certain water frontage, and enable the City of Brooklyn to build a wide avenue, connecting directly the eastern and western districts. Admiral SMITH represents the Government in the negotiations, and a Commission, of which Mr. S. L. HUSTED is President, and Mr. ANTHONY F. CAMPBELL Secretary, represent the city. The Commission have visited Washington several times in regard to the details of transfer, and the result of their interviews is fully detailed in the following correspondence, which was presented to the Brooklyn Common Council at its last session:

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSION.

WALLABOUT IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 21, 1867.

To the Hon. the Mayor and Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed you will find copies of communications between the Board of Commissioners of the Wallabout Improvement and the Navy Department at Washington. They relate to the exchange of property authorized by section 4 of the act creating the Commission.

In addition, the Commissioners may state that they visited Washington and had a consultation with the Navy Department in relation to this matter, but without any other result than that announced in the reply of the Secretary of the Navy to their note of June 4, herewith communicated.

Respectfully,
A. F. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

LETTER TO SECRETARY WELLES.

WALLABOUT IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, BROOKLYN, June 4, 1867.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: By section 4 of chapter 893 of the Laws of New-York for 1867, (a copy of which has been transmitted to your Department,) the undersigned Commissioners are authorized to negotiate with the United States Government for an exchange of lands owned respectively by the United States and the City of Brooklyn in and near the Wallabout Bay. The proposed exchange contemplates the cession of lands by the United States to the city lying on the easterly side of Washington-avenue, and extending to and including Hewston-street. The act alluded to provides for an important local improvement, and allows the Commissioners six months in which to effect the proposed exchange of property, but failing to secure it, they are then directed to proceed with the work committed to their care. The Commissioners have visited Washington and consulted the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, but without any result. They therefore desire to ask whether your Department will entertain any proposition for an exchange of property, as proposed in the law, and whether the United States will, upon any terms which the Commissioners are authorized by the act above-mentioned to agree to, convey to the city any additional land upon the easterly side of Washington-avenue.

Respectfully, S. L. HUSTED, President.
A. F. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

LETTER FROM SECRETARY WELLES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1867.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th instant relative to an exchange of lands between the United States and the City of Brooklyn. The only terms on which the Department is willing to negotiate an exchange are those presented as a finality by the Bureau of Yards and Docks to the Committee, on the part of the City of Brooklyn during their late interview, viz.: The Government to relinquish thirty feet of ground adjoining Washington-avenue on the east side, from Flushing-avenue to the centre of Hospital Creek, on the condition that the City of Brooklyn will relinquish to the United States Little Creek, from Marshall-street to the Wallabout, and procure from the State of New-York jurisdiction for the United States over the same.

Very respectfully, G. WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

S. L. HUSTED, Esq., President of the Board of Commissioners of the Wallabout Improvement.

It would seem from this that the Navy Department is unwilling to add to the very favorable terms already proffered to the city, and the impression prevails in Brooklyn that it would be better to secure what is now a great gain, rather than wait longer for what may in the future be better. What action the Common Council will take in the matter it is impossible to say, the whole subject having been referred to a Committee, with instructions to report in two weeks.

The Commission consists of well-known gentlemen, tax payers of the City of Brooklyn, who are interested in property in both Districts, and therefore unprejudiced on either side. It is for the interest of every property owner in the city to have more direct communication between its various sections, and to that end every possible influence tends.

POLICE TRIALS.

ACTON AND MANIERRE—COMMISSIONERS.

The number of cases before the Board yesterday was unusually large, although, with a few exceptions, they had little importance. The morning session was occupied in hearing complaints preferred by officers against each other. The nature of the charges, for the most part, consisted of the officers being off post during the hours of duty or absent without leave. These cases were disposed of by the Commissioners with a reprimand or a few words of official advice.

FAILED TO APPEAR.

Sergt. GILLMAN charged Officer JOHN WILSON with having failed to be present at the Special Sessions when his name was called in connection with a trial then pending. In extenuation WILSON explained that he left the Court-room to seek the complainant in the case. The cause was called up a second time, but the officer still being absent it was adjourned. Mr. ACTON informed the officer that it was his duty to have been in Court.

PROTECTING PROPERTY.

Officer SYLVESTER RODGERS was charged by Sergt. WRIGHT with having entered a dwelling, and thus leaving his post unguarded. RODGERS said he heard that a family had recently moved from the house and left a quantity of liquor within, and his object in entering was to ascertain if everything was all right. It was not clearly shown that the liquor was the sole inducement for the examination of the premises, and RODGERS having the reputation of being a good officer, was not harshly dealt with.

SMOKING.

Officer JOHN HOLLIDAY, it was alleged, had been caught with a lighted cigar in his hand while on his beat. HOLLIDAY emphatically denied the charge, and produced witnesses to prove his innocence.

A CASE OF PROSTRATION.

Sergt. CORNELL alleged of Officer HINES that he was brought to the Station-house in a state which he concluded was the effect of intoxication. He was locked up in a room for the night, and subsequently tried before the proper authorities and fined $10. HINES called Dr. OWENS to the stand to testify that he was not prostrated by liquor, but by a dose of opium, which the Doctor had prescribed to check a complaint under which he was laboring. The case was postponed for further investigation.

A CHARGE AND COUNTER-CHARGE.

Sergt. MONES complained of Officer JAMES J. WALSH, that he was off his post when he should have been on. WALSH denied the charge and produced witnesses to show that he had not neglected his duty. This case having been heard, WALSH charged MONES with having been derelict of duty by going aboard of the Hartford boat and remaining two hours on Sunday night. MONES did not deny that he was on board the boat; but said it was a portion of his business to be there and that he did not stay two hours. The case was one which received more than ordinary attention from the Commissioners in consequence of the particulars involved.

COMPLAINTS OF CITIZENS.

The afternoon session was taken up in considering complaints made by citizens against officers. ELIZABETH MILLER felt sorely aggrieved because Officer CHATMAN ordered her boy into the house. The boy went into the street to set off fire-crackers, hence the mandate from the officer. Neither Mrs. MILLER nor her husband liked the conduct of CHATMAN, or the language that he used to them, although in his statement the officer declared that MILLER himself was offensive in his remarks. The complaint was very weakly supported, and the officer was simply advised to be gentlemanly while in the performance of his duty.

LOSS OF FURS.

Mr. OPPENHEIM, who keeps a store down town, made an affidavit that his premises were entered at about the first of the month, and five cases of furs stolen therefrom. Officer DAVID, who was on duty in that vicinity at the time, knew nothing of the transaction till the morning following. He said he tried the doors when he went on his beat, and found everything all right. The robbery was committed in the evening, when other stores in the neighborhood were open, and carts were moving about the streets. From the evidence it appeared that the officer could not be charged with any grave misdemeanor in respect to neglect of duty.

AN INDIGNANT LANDLORD.

Officer THOMAS O'ROURKE offended a landlord by entering his house to await the appearance of a man whom he had arrested for throwing lime-dust and dirt into the street. By an act of courtesy the officer, having made the arrest, allowed the man to return to the house for his coat and then followed him in. The landlord thought the officer had no right to exercise that right.

Mr. ACTON explained that the officer was entitled to the privilege under the circumstances, but advised him to deal gentlemanly with colored people, of which class were the witnesses who appeared against him in the case.

A HEAVY ROBBERY.

Much time was consumed in investigating the circumstances attending the robbery of $12,000 worth of goods from the bonded warehouse, corner of Beach and Greenwich streets, on the 8th of June. The facts connected with the affair have already been made public, but the object on this occasion was to ascertain if Officer WHITE, who was on duty at the time, performed his duty in trying the doors on his beat. His Captain was of the impression that he did not try the door to the warehouse until after 1 o'clock, at which time he found the door open, and discovered the robbery. WHITE persisted that he tried the door once before the time mentioned, and found it fastened. He also said that his beat was so long he could not have done better than he did in keeping a vigilant watch.

A BAD CORNER.

Mr. MARTIN keeps a boarding-house, as he styles it, at the corner of Myrtle-avenue and Clinton-street, Brooklyn. One night last week a frequenter of the place was arrested by officer THOMAS JOYCE, and taken to the Station-house. While there a man named YOUNG entered and exhibited an interest in the proceedings, when he was seized and roughly handled by JOYCE. In defence of himself JOYCE said that YOUNG applied offensive epithets to himself, and for that reason he collared him. In connection with this case the reputation of the citizens who acted as witnesses against the officer was brought into question. The Captain of the Precinct declared that the corner alluded to was a notoriously bad one, and that he found it necessary to keep a double watch over it. The men in the house had boasted that they had broken one policeman already, and they would soon break another. He had even sent men in disguise to find out what was going on. The conduct of MARTIN had been such as to intimidate the policemen. JOYCE, in his statement, conveyed the idea that the men had taken a dislike to him because he insisted upon the bar being closed at 12 o'clock at night. He also remarked that it was his intention to obey the orders of his superiors regardless of the whims and spites of those who appeared against him.

Independence Day.

The Joint Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July, met at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Alderman COMAN in the Chair.

After some discussion as to the disposition of the $20,000 appropriated for the celebration of the day, it was decided that the larger portion of it should be expended in fireworks and music, for which stands will be erected at the following places:

"City Hall, East Broadway and Grand-street, Jackson-square, Madison-square, Tompkins-square, Mt. Morris-square, Broadway and Forty-fourth-street, Randall's Island, Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, Blackwell's Island, the Battery, Marion-square, Broadway, Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, and West Broadway and Franklin-street."

A large stand is to be erected at Madison-square, near the Worth Monument, from which the Mayor and Common Council will review the military. It will be remembered that this review is to take place at the early hour of 7:30 A. M.

A representative of the Veterans of 1812 appeared before the Committee, and asked that the usual appropriation of $150 for a dinner for the veterans might be made. The Committee said that the request would be granted. The full official programme for the celebration of the day will be published on Monday.

The following Sub-Committees were appointed:

On Music—Messrs. Hardy, O'Brien and Webber.
On Stands—Messrs. White, Moore and Roberts.
On Advertising—Messrs. Moore, Gibney and Hartman.

Metropolitan Fire Department.

The Board met yesterday, President SHALER in the Chair. Present: Commissioners ABBE, MEYERS, GALWAY and WILSON.

A communication was received from ELIZABETH BROOKS, widow of the unfortunate man who was run over and killed by the engine of Metropolitan Company No. 12, on the evening of the 15th inst., stating that she was in destitute circumstances, and was in need of assistance. A similar communication was received from ARNOT SPENCE, foreman of Engine No. 29, stating that RICHARD NORRIS, recently connected with that Company, had died of disease contracted while in the service of the Department, and had left a family in destitute circumstances, who appeal to the Board for assistance. Both these applications were referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following communication was received from the Committee on Apparatus:

Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: The Committee to whom was referred the communication of HENRY O. BAKER, requesting a trial of his self-sustaining ladders, respectfully report and recommend that Mr. BAKER be allowed to place one of his ladders in the charge of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10 for trial.

M. B. WILSON,
JAMES GALWAY,
Committee on Apparatus.

The Committee on Discipline recommended that the Chief Engineer report to the Board for examination the names of two men from each Company, possessing in his opinion the best qualifications for promotion to the office of Assistant Foremen.

No other business of importance transpired, and the Board adjourned.

Report from Quarantine.

The following favorable report from Quarantine was received yesterday:

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON,
LOWER BAY QUARANTINE, NEW YORK,
June 26, 1867.

Cyrus Curtiss, Esq., President Commissioners Quarantine:

DEAR SIR: I send you a list of the arrivals at this station for the last twenty-four hours. Permit me to say, the hospital ship *Falcon* came to her anchor in the lower bay June 15; that since that date there has been boarded and examined nearly one hundred vessels, from the West Indies and other Southern ports; that on their arrival here, with two exceptions, not one of the vessels had a case of sickness either on their outward or return passage, or while at their respective ports.

All vessels from ports where sickness had prevailed at any time this season have been detained here at least two days, and have been thoroughly fumigated before they were discharged from quarantine.

Our hospital has not a patient on board, neither has there been a dose of medicine dispensed to any patient since the arrival of the hospital ship here. There are twenty-one vessels now at quarantine.

Respectfully yours,
D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

Sale of Scranton Coal.

Yesterday the usual monthly sale of Scranton Coal took place through Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer. Sixty thousand tons were disposed of at a slight decline from the prices obtained at the previous sale. The attendance was about the same as usual, and the bidding tolerably brisk.

The following prices were realized:

12,000 tons lump	$4 55@$4 65
9,000 tons steamboat	4 55@ 4 62½
10,000 tons grate	4 50@ 4 57½
8,000 tons egg	4 20@ 4 30
12,000 tons stove	4 60@ 4 65
9,000 tons chestnut	4 05@ 4 12½

The following are the prices of last month:

12,000 tons lump	$4 50@$4 62½
12,000 tons steamboat	4 55@ 4 57½
18,000 tons grate	4 50@ 5 05
9,000 tons egg	4 25@ 4 37½
20,000 tons stove	4 05@ 4 10
9,000 tons chestnut	4 00@ 4 10

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Cricket Match at Hoboken—St. George vs. Willow.

The first elevens of the St. George Club of New-York, and the Willow Club of Brooklyn, played their first match this season yesterday, on the ground of the former Club, at Hoboken. The conditions of the match were one day's play, without professionals. The weather was very cold and unpleasant, and the rain falling at intervals, rendered it extremely disagreeable.

Wickets were pitched at 12 o'clock, the St. George going to the bat, and at 2 o'clock, when dinner was announced, they had run up the fine score of 94, with the loss of five wickets. After a well relished "cricketer's dinner," play was resumed by the St. George, and finally ended with the handsome figures of 144—GIBBES, BANCE and WALLACE obtaining double figures. The Willows were easily disposed of for 35, OATES, CLERIHUGH and ROLLIN being the only ones who made any sort of stand against the fine bowling of GIBBES and BUTTERFIELD; the former was run out, and the latter lost his bat through carelessness in getting out of the lines of his position. FILMER and CLARKSON were nicely caught out by BANCE, while GIBBES and CATER disposed of SLEIGH and ROBB in a similar manner. BANCE's play at point was particularly fine, while POMEROY at long stop excelled himself. The veteran OATES was in excellent play, his long stopping being the feature of the game on the Willows side. The bowling of JARDINE and CLERIHUGH was also noticeable, the former disposing of GIBBES, WALLACE and POMEROY, while SCOTT and WHARTON fell victims to the latter.

Neither club was represented in full force, and on coming together for the return game the Willows will undoubtedly make a better record for themselves. The attendance, owing to the unpropitious weather, was rather slim, very few spectators being in attendance. We append a summary:

ST. GEORGE CLUB.		WILLOW CLUB.	
Gibbes b. Jardine	49	Filmer c. Bance b. Gibbes	2
Mumford c. Sleigh b. Clerihugh	2	Oates, run out	4
Wallace b. Jardine	18	Sleigh c. Gibbes b. Butterfield	0
Cater b. Ward	15	Clerihugh b. Butterfield	1
Butterfield c. Terry b. Sweetland	0	Jardine b. Gibbes	7
Bance, not out	27	Rollin st. Wharton b. Gibbes	9
Gordon b. Ward	5	Ward b. Gibbes	5
Pomeroy b. Jardine	3	Sweetland, not out	6
Brancker ht. w., b. Clerihugh	8	Langford, run out	2
Scott b. Clerihugh	2	Robb c. Cater b. Butterfield	0
Wharton b. Clerihugh	1	Clarkson c. Bance b. Butterfield	0
Byes, 3; Leg-byes, 4; Wides, 18. Total	25	Byes, 3; Wides, 2. Total	5
Total	144	Total	35

Umpires—Messrs. NOBLEY and CROSSLEY.
Time of Game—Five hours.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board held a special meeting at noon yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

The resolution directing the Harlem Railroad Company to erect an iron bridge over Fourth-avenue, at Eighty-second-street, was concurred in.

The resolution to appoint a joint Committee to make arrangements for a regatta on the Fourth of July, and to appropriate $1,200 therefor, was referred to the Committee appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July.

A petition from the East Side Association, asking that the contract for regulating and grading Madison-avenue, be annulled and the contract relet to responsible parties, so that the work may be finished without unnecessary delay, was referred to the Committee on Street Openings.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

SHOPLIFTERS.

WM. PATTERSON, ANDREW HAINES and PHILIP LEONARD, all young men, entered the hat-store No. 148 Nassau-street, yesterday morning, and inquired of the boy in charge of the premises, WM. H. GILLEN, if he had seen an old hat which had been left there by a Mr. THOMPSON. Young GILLEN proved a sharp one, for he pretended to make a search for the hat, and at the same time kept his eyes open regarding the movements of the men. His ruse proved successful, for in a few minutes he saw HAINES slip out of the store with a bundle under his coat, and closely followed by the other confederates. The boy had already matured his plan of action, for he ran after the thieves, first locking the door against further intrusion, and then continued the pursuit. The fugitives ran up an alley and GILLEN then started for the Second Ward Station, procuring the assistance of Officers FARRELL and NICHOLS, of the Second Precinct, who caught up the trail and followed it up through Fulton and William streets, finally overtaking and arresting all three of the men. They found one Panama hat, five black felt hats and a black silk cap, all valued at $43, in the possession of the prisoner LEONARD, all of which property was fully identified by the boy GILLEN as having been stolen from the store where he is employed. All three of the accused were subsequently arraigned before the magistrate, who remanded them for examination and at the same time complimented their accuser on his promptness and presence of mind, which resulted in the thieves' detection and arrest. Despite the evidence against them the prisoners pleaded not guilty and demanded their right to an examination with the air of being well acquainted with the usages of a Police Court.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.

JOHN MURPHY, residing on the corner of Morrisey-avenue and Hickory-street, Brooklyn, was in this City at a late hour on Tuesday night. As he passed through Chatham-street on his way to the ferry MURPHY was accosted by MICHAEL MANNING and a man known only by the name of JACK CABBAGE, who invited him to take a drink with them before the Excise hour of midnight, at the corner groggery situate at the intersection of Pearl and Chatham streets. This invitation was very foolishly accepted by the Brooklynite, and while in the saloon a dispute arose relative to their respective breadths across the chest, and to settle the matter MANNING produced a pocket-handkerchief and began measuring his dupe across the shoulders, and by that means obtained easy access to his inside coat pocket. Soon after this procedure MURPHY missed a pocket-book containing $78 in greenbacks, and immediately accused MANNING of having committed the theft though he received no other satisfaction except seeing both men take to their heels and escape. Roundsman McDOWELL, of the Sixth Precinct, was then appealed to and he succeeded soon after in arresting MANNING, though the money was not found in his possession. Yesterday morning MURPHY appeared before the Court and made an affidavit against MANNING, when the Magistrate committed him for trial at the Court of General Sessions. The prisoner is a weaver, 31 years of age, and resides at No. 13 Mott-street. His confederate has not yet been arrested.

THEFT OF AN ARMY CORPS BADGE.

Officer LONG, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested WILLIAM C. SMITH on Tuesday evening, on the complaint of Mr. CHARLES FORDHAM, of No. 15 John-street, who informed the Court yesterday morning that as he passed through the City Hall Park, he noticed on the person of the prisoner a gold enameled badge representing the Second Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac valued at $40, and a valuable Masonic emblem, both of which articles had been stolen from complainant's manufactory a few days since. The prisoner was closely questioned by the Justice, when he told an incoherent story, and contradicted all statements made by him to Capt. JOURDAN at the time of his arrest. He was accordingly locked up for trial. SMITH is 18 years of age, a native of Germany, and resides at No. 26 Hester-street.

A HINT TO HACKMEN.

AUGUSTUS RUDD is the licensed driver of hack No. 400. He yesterday took up Mr. JASON W. MOXLEY, a resident in Jefferson County, N. Y., as a passenger, and after driving the unsophisticated stranger to his destination—a distance of two blocks—had the impudence to demand the sum of $3 for such service. Mr. MOXLEY naturally demurred to the charge, when RUDD became excited and acted in a violent manner, which led to his arrest and arraignment before the magistrate, who endeavored to teach the prisoner a lesson by fining him $10, which he paid with a very ill grace.

A SAD CASE.

In the early part of April last, Mrs. ASH, of No. 19 Pearl-street, gave her son JOHN $700, which she had saved during several years labor, and instructed him to purchase some property and a house for her in the country. While this money was in the possession of young ASH, he revealed the fact to a man named JOHN GLEASON, who induced him to go to No. 53 Bowery, and play at faro. The first visit proved an unlucky one, for ASH lost $50, and he repeated the experiment in the vain hope of winning back his money, until he lost all. His mother then learned the truth and informed the magistrate of her trouble. He immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of GLEASON, who was brought into Court yesterday by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct. The prisoner was fully committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail. The Police intend making an effort to recover the money lost by young ASH, as the mother is in sad distress regarding her loss.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

DOMESTIC LARCENY.

MARY GIRARD, No. 9 East Fourth-street, makes an affidavit that on Tuesday she caught a girl named ABBY LEE in the act of stealing from her house five muslin sheets and a counterpane, of the value of $49. The accused pleaded guilty, giving the fact that she had been drinking as an excuse. She was committed in default of $500 bail to answer the charge of grand larceny.

AN EXCISE CASE.

ISABELLA SIBLEY, No. 126 Bleecker-street, was required to give bail in $300 to answer a violation of the Excise Law, in selling liquor without license.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

AN ATTEMPTED LARCENY.

HENRIETTA BOPP, of No. 118 Chrystie-street, charges that on yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, she found there a man named JOHN CASEY, who had a quantity of clothing, of the value of $20, rolled up and ready to be carried away. On being discovered CASEY dropped the bundle and ran into the street, but was there arrested by Officer KING, of the Tenth Precinct. The accused was committed to answer the charge of petit larceny.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Peckham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1457—The U. S. and Brazil Mail S. S. Co. vs. Merrill, Jr., surv.
1285—Luling et al. vs. Leffingwell, Rec'r.
87—Robinson vs. Phillips.
1613—Sergeant et al. vs. Burrows et al.
1167—Carpenter vs. Wood et al.
1141—Chadeayne vs. Mills.
1135—Williams, Jr., vs. Wood.
1397—McDonald vs. Quintard et al.
1125—Luff vs. Goodwin, et al.
23—Leland et al. vs. Leland.
311—Satterlee vs. Angel.

Nos.
883—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
903—Woods et al. vs. Marchant, Jr., et al.
665—Gill vs. Francis et al.
741—Strang et al. vs. Quigley.
777—Moses vs. Scott.
401—Campbell vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.
803—St. Nicholas National Bank of New-York vs. Van Vleck.
813—Bingham et al. vs. Chinnock.
849—Hoag et al. vs. Wabun Oil Company.

Part II.—Held by Miller, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
552—Fielding vs. Schofield et al.
736—Goodwin et al. vs. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.
1396—Gambrill et al. vs. Bell et al., Commissio's.
1618—Davis vs. Culbertson et al.
768—Loges vs. Loges.
956—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.
1304—Kain vs. Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company.
2328—Swift et al. vs. Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company of Chicago.
1684—Russ, by Guardian, vs. Broadway & Seventh avenue Railroad Co.

Nos.
754—Tucker et al. vs. Western Union Telegraph Co.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
316—Continental Bank vs. Moses.
1648—Guckenheimer et al. vs. Stewart et al.
1284—Raynor vs. Willetts et al.
556—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
1668—Emerson, admin., vs. Smith et al.
296—Mussey vs. Murray.
960—Burney vs. Owen.
974—Morris vs. Garfunkle.
726—Sprunyk et al. vs. The Republic Fire Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Daniels, J., in the New Court-house—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
245—Manning vs. Einstein.
217—Amory vs. Cuyler.
231—Newby vs. Chicago & N. W. R. R. Co.
180—Sackett vs. Havens.
181—Same vs. Same.
272—Levy vs. Hart, Trustee, et al.
274—Wilson et al vs. Norrie et al.
281—Cochran vs. Dinsmore, Pres't, &c.
224—Ellery et al. vs. McCartin et al.
139—Phenix Bank of New-York vs. Sandford et al.

Nos.
243—Marks vs. Levi.
248—Wells vs. Strong.
251—Atwood vs. Bennehoff Run. Pet. Co.
276—Rose vs. Terry et al.
279—Samson et al. vs. Terry.
211—Henry vs. Groome et al.
238—Parker vs. Raymond et al.
261—Kingsland, Jr., vs. Kingsland et al.
263—Blair vs. O'Neill.
266—Waverly National Bank vs. Halsey et al.
267—Mills &c., vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
43—Myers vs. Droz et al.
70—New - York National Exchange Bank vs. Giles.
71—Same vs. Same.
75—Bacherach vs. Heidenheimer.
92—Kinnier vs. Kinnier.
108—Hartshorne et al., vs. Taylor.

Nos.
119—Marriner vs. Gutta Percha Manufacturing Company.
156—Downer et al., vs. Mellen et al.
194—Sommers et al., vs. Adams.
208—Frowein, Sr., et al., vs. Budd.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Case on. No further calendar this term.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1428—Fogerty vs. Andenried.
3244—Barker vs. Savage.
3124—Weeks vs. Moody.
3298—Niles vs. Coulter.
3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3174—Bagley vs. Carson et al.
3330—Seaman et al. vs. Thompson et al.
3370—Gibson vs. Sinclaire.
3372—Ryan vs. Stryker and Green.

Nos.
3392—Ferguson vs. Wall et al.
3396—The National Shoe and L. Bank vs. Stutts.
3402—Bernly vs. Bennett.
3404—McDermott vs. Chaney.
3406—Knafmeyer vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Co.
3408—Reilly vs. Freel.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Alker, Hearne and Gross, JJ.—Calendar for June 27, 28 and 29.

Nos.
1—Robinson, respondent, vs. James, appellant.
2—Sherwood, resp., vs. Fabbri, app.
3—Wilkie, resp., vs. Wharton, app.
4—Pinning, app., vs. Folk, resp.
5—Hollywood, resp., vs. Clinton, app.
6—Burnett, resp., vs. Carpenter, app.

Nos.
7—White, resp., vs. Hogan, app.
8—Heiden, resp., vs. Hayes, app.
9—Solomon, resp., vs. McGill, app.
10—Mooney, resp., vs. Hudson R. R. Co., app.
11—Mooney, resp., vs. Hudson R. R. Co., app.
12—Halsey, resp., vs. Gregory, app.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUNE 26.

Before Judge Shipman and a Jury.

TRIAL OF BROCKWAY, THE COUNTERFEITER.

The trial of Charles O'Brockway, indicted for counterfeiting United States fractional currency, was resumed in this Court this morning, when the following additional testimony was taken:

United States Marshal Murray, sworn for the Government: Know John R. Savage, the first witness for the Government, also know the prisoner, Charles O'Brockway; on the 15th of November last, Savage brought to my house two prisoners, named Athmoin and Clogan, together with a trunk containing the articles seized at Mount Vernon, the same that are now in Court; four or five days afterward Brockway was brought to my office in charge of one of Mr. Wood's men as a prisoner; he was not delivered into my custody, and I had no conversation with him at that time; he was at my office almost every day for two or three weeks afterward; one day he stated to me that I had a hat and coat belonging to him; I told him I had a hat and coat (they were in the trunk brought to my office,) and asked him how it belonged to him; he said he left it at Mount Vernon when he turned his place over to the officers; I showed him the hat and coat, and he said they were his, and I gave them to him; the coat was a short sack, of dark color, and had green ink on the sleeves and on the lapel; on another occasion I took out of my safe a basket containing some of the finished and unfinished currency signed at Mount Vernon, when Brockway said: "There is some of my stuff, and it is the best thing of the kind that was ever got up;" that it was a shame that they interferred with him for he would have had all the money he wanted in three or four months.

Cross-examined by Mr. Smith—He volunteered this statement and it was made without reserve; I did not arrest him when he made this admission; there was no restraint upon the prisoner at that time so far as I was concerned; don't know that Brockway was at that time acting for the Government in connection with Mr. Newcomb; saw him a good deal with Newcomb, and saw Newcomb pay him money; Newcomb was then in the employ of Mr. Wood in the Secret Service.

Q.—If you had not known that Brockway was in the employ of Col. Wood, he never would have got out of your office after making that admission, would he? A.—Well, I don't know about that; there have been some very queer things in my office with regard to these counterfeiters; had this been a case that was exclusively under my management he never would have got out of my office.

Witness continued—Don't know whether Brockway was paid by Newcomb as an officer of the Government; in speaking of Mount Vernon, Brockway said, "my place," but he did not say he owned the house.

Re-direct—I had nothing to do with bringing Brockway to my office or inviting him there.

Wm. Clark, a broker, was recalled for the Government and testified that the counterfeits were very well executed.

W. L. Ormsby, Jr., Chief of the Transfer Department of the Continental Bank Note Company of this City, examined the plates and currency seized at Mount Vernon, and said that there was no doubt whatever that the currency was printed from the plates found with it.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Smith said they would not take up the time of the Court in any opening remarks to the jury for the defence, but would proceed at once to call their witnesses.

The first witness called was William P. Wood, who said he was chief of the Secret Service Division under the Solicitor of the Treasury; first made the acquaintance of Brockway about two years ago; had known him for some time by reputation.

Q.—Has Brockway at any time acted under you in the secret service of the Government, for the purpose of detecting counterfeiters?

[Objected to by the District-Attorney, and objection overruled.]

A.—He has never acted directly under me, but he has acted as an assistant to an appointed officer of the Secret Service Division; he commenced acting Jan. 1, 1867; he was employed by Mr. Newcomb, by my authority; he acted as an assistant to Newcomb up to the time of his arrest, about two months ago; I knew of the charge against Brockway at the time I authorized Newcomb to employ him; I was authorized to employ such persons as Brockway to aid in ferreting out counterfeiters; I employed Brockway at the request of Mr. Newcomb; I procured the present arrest of Brockway.

Q.—Why did you procure the arrest of Brockway after using him?

Objected to by the District-Attorney.

Mr. Smith said he proposed to show that witness procured the arrest of Brockway because he was informed that he, together with others, had compounded with the counterfeiters and received large amounts of money for letting them escape.

The Court refused to allow the question, saying that no person except the President of the United States had the power to condone for the offences of the prisoner, and if he committed the crime at Mount Vernon, he was not pardoned by being subsequently employed by subordinate Government officers.

Witness Continued—One of the plates seized at Mount Vernon was found in the privy at that place; the other I obtained from Spike, who was arrested by my authority the next day after the seizure; after the seizure Savage told me he saw Brockway jump out of the window at Mount Vernon.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney—(An affidavit made by witness was offered in evidence, but objected to and excluded.) I know Wm. Spike and Clarke; they are counterfeiters; they were under arrest for counterfeiting, but were discharged by me. (The Court objected to going into these irrelevant matters, and ordered the last sentence to be stricken out of the evidence.) Have had repeated conversations with Brockway since his arrest; I directed Mr. Newcomb to apply to Washington for leave to employ Brockway as an assistant.

Wm. Spike, sworn for the defence—Am the Spike spoken of by the last witness; saw Savage in a drinking saloon in Pine street; went with Savage and Clarke to Mount Vernon, to show them Brockway's place; had no other object in going; I got $202 of the $800 that were taken from Atkinson at Mount Vernon; had a conversation with Savage about the engraved plate; Savage was to turn it over to Clarke; don't know that he said he would turn it over, but this was the understanding; there was a $500 bill in the money taken from Atkinson; I got it changed.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney—Live in First-street, Williamsburgh; am not in any business; the last business I was in was keeping a faro bank at No. 54 Coenties-slip; Geo. Smith was my partner; before that I kept a drinking-saloon in Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn; I have been in the State Prison—the Sing Sing Prison; I was sent there for two years for counterfeiting; have talked with Clark and Mr. Wood about this case; Wood told me he wanted me as a witness; saw Wood at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City; never saw Brockway to my knowledge until I saw him in Court; I was arrested in November last for counterfeiting; never have been but one term in State Prison.

Hayden Clark sworn for the defence: First saw Savage in November last in Cedar-street; we talked together about going to Mount Vernon; I had received information about a gang of counterfeiters there, and Hickey recommended Savage as a good man to help break them up; the arrangement finally was that Savage and Hickey should go to Mount Vernon and make a descent on the place; I went up on the cars with them, but did not go to the house; I expected to make something out of the arrest; we were to take the plates away, and Spike and I were to have them; only one plate was found by us; saw that plate the same night at a saloon in Second or Third-avenue; I took it off the counter where Savage had laid it and put it in my pocket; afterward gave it to Spike; the money taken from Atkinson was equally divided between Savage, Hickey, Spike and myself.

Cross-examined by District-Attorney—Have been known by the name of Wm. H. Newcomb; retained that name about a month last November; never used the name of Wm. H. Clark nor Wm. Johnson; have been called Clark Hayden; was arrested for counterfeiting last November by Mr. Newcomb and one or two other officers; have lived in New-York State about ten years; served two years as apprentice to a baker in Elmira; worked in Alexandria one year as a baker; came to New-York and went into the carting business until I was taken sick; I was born in Middlebury, Addison County, Vt.; never was in State Prison in Vermont or any other place; was asked by Col. Wood last Friday, to be a witness in this case; saw him at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City; I was under arrest at the time; was arrested with Spike in Williamsburgh; I decline to answer whether I was engaged in counterfeiting previous to the breaking up of the place at Mount Vernon; first heard of Brockway within a year; the arrangement when we went to Mount Vernon was that we should not arrest the counterfeiters if we could avoid it; we expected to make money out of it by making them pay us to let them off; think Savage understood that this was the arrangement.

The defence here rested their case and the Court took a recess of half an hour.

On reassembling Recorder Smith summed up to the Jury on behalf of the prisoner. He spoke of the extraordinary surroundings of this case. Here was a party indicted who had been in the service of the Government and a companion of one of its chief officers for five months, and was then arrested at the instigation of Col. Wood himself, who had appointed him. All the facts about the Mount Vernon crime, for which he is now being tried, were fully known to the Government officers before Brockway was appointed, and the inference was irresistible that his present arrest arose from other causes, and was done for other objects than to punish him for the Mount Vernon offence. Col. Wood's motive in procuring the arrest of Brockway was to bring out on his trial the rascality of certain subordinates in the employ of the Government; but the motive that instigated the present prosecution for the Mount Vernon offence was to get Brockway out of the way, to seal his lips, so that the misconduct of these subordinates should not be exposed. These were the influences that surrounded this prosecution. So far as the District-Attorney and the law officers of the Government were concerned, their only desire in this, as in other cases, was that the guilty should be punished; but it was altogether different with the witnesses and those who had been active in "getting up" this case against Brockway. He claimed that the Government was bound by every principle of honor to refrain from prosecuting a man for an offence, after having taken him into its employ, with the full knowledge that the offence had been committed; but however that might be, his client was now on trial for the old Mount Vernon offence, and it was for the jury to investigate the evidence that had been brought forward by the Government and see what proof there was to sustain the charge. Counsel proceeded to comment at length upon the testimony, and claimed that the whole evidence of Brockway's complicity in the counterfeiting business, carried on at Mount Vernon, was to be found in the testimony of the wife of Atkinson, an old counterfeiter, and in the admissions made by Brockway to Marshal Murray. As to Mrs. Atkinson, she was testifying against Brockway to shield her husband; and as to the admissions made to Marshal Murray, they were made in a bantering way, in no serious mood, and were not to be taken as the sober confessions of a criminal.

United States District-Attorney Courtney followed Mr. Smith in a closing argument for the prosecution. He agreed with his learned opponent that there were some extraordinary circumstances surrounding this case; there had been at least one very extraordinary proceeding during this trial. He was willing to accord honest and honorable motives to Col. Wood, the chief of the Government Secret Service; but it was certainly a very extraordinary spectacle to see that gentleman sitting by the counsel for the defence—suggesting and propounding questions with a view, as he had a right to conclude, to break down this prosecution and induce the jury to acquit the prisoner. If Col. Wood had any quarrel with his fellow-officers in the Government employ, there was a proper place to carry on that quarrel; if any of his subordinates had been guilty of malfeasance, and he would bring the evidence to him, (the District-Attorney,) he would promptly take measures to prosecute them for the offence; but no good object could be gained, and no interests of the Government promoted, by coming here and attempting to shield a notorious counterfeiter on trial in one of the Government Courts. Who gave Col. Wood—who gave Marshal Murray—who gave Newcomb, or any other Government official—authority to discharge the prisoner Brockway when he was first arrested for the crime? It seemed that he was arrested, but no evidence had been given to show how he got released. All we know was that he next turns up as a detective officer in the employ of the Government—this deep-dyed criminal and expert counterfeiter, steeped to the eyes in crime, is taken into the employ of the great and powerful Government of the United States to help detect counterfeiters. He briefly called the attention of the jury to the leading points in the testimony, and argued that the proof of the guilt of the prisoner was conclusive.

At the conclusion of the District-Attorney's argument, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, when Judge SHIPMAN will charge the jury.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

BRIBERY OF AN OFFICER.

The United States vs. Charles Karscher.—The defendant in this case was put on trial charged with receiving a bribe, he being an officer under the Internal Revenue Act. He and Jacob Dubernell, who was convicted a few days since of a similar offence, were put in charge of a distillery that had been seized, and receiving a bribe of $100 apiece, left the premises, and the property was carried off. Karscher was proved to have admitted receiving the money. The jury found him guilty.

In this case and in Dubernell's case, a motion was made for a new trial on the ground that the accused did not hold any office of trust and confidence under the statute. The motion was argued by Gen. Crooke, for the accused, and by District-Attorney Tracy for the Government.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford and a Jury.

THE CHAMPAGNE CASE.

The United States vs. 3,109 Cases of St. Marceaux Champagne, seized for Undervaluation.—The trial in this action was resumed this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Mr. Evarts read translations of a large number of letters that were admitted in evidence in the course of the trial, on behalf of the Government, intending to show thereby the undervaluation of the St. Marceaux champagne in question.

Mr. W. G. Choate was then recalled by counsel for the Government to testify to certain calculations made by himself with reference to the cost of wines and their production.

Mr. Evarts then offered in evidence several invoices of de St. Marceaux & Co., dated Nov. 26, 1862, together with declarations of value attached thereto.

Mr. George Bartels was called to prove the rate of exchange existing between France and the United States at the time of the alleged fraudulent transaction.

Mr. James B. Craig, of counsel for de St. Marceaux & Co., testified as to certain calculations which he had made as to the cost of the manufacture of wine.

Mr. Isaac Phillips, being sworn, said: Am an Appraiser in the Custom-house, and have been so engaged for twenty years; remember the promulgation of the Treasury Circular of May 20, 1863; previous to that date all charges for transportation, commissions, &c., on inland wines up to the time when they were placed on ship-board to be sent to this country, were to be added to the cost of production and manufacture in returns of valuation. After that circular had been issued, and until the 30th of June, 1864, transportation charges were not made upon inland wines. From the latter-named date until July, 1866, the former law was revived. It was again annulled and so continued until March of the present year, when it again went into operation and is still in force.

The testimony having been concluded Mr. Webster addressed the jury on behalf of the complainant, occupying in his exhaustive argument the remainder of the day.

The Court then adjourned until Thursday morning, when Mr. Evarts will present the claims of the Government to the jury.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JUNE 26.

Before Judge Ingraham.

DISCHARGED FROM ARREST.

In the matter of Warren T. Heecox and Albert Pearce.—These persons, it seems from the papers, are charged with having been guilty of a fraudulent breach of trust in Shelby County, Tenn. It was supposed they had fled from that State to the City of New-York, and upon an application made to Gov. Brownlow, he made a requisition on Gov. Fenton to the end that the fugitives might be arrested if found here, and taken back to Tennessee to answer any indictments that might be found against them. Gov. Fenton granted the necessary permit, and on the 22d inst. Albert Pearce was taken into custody by the Sheriff of this City. Subsequently the true state of facts was made known to Gov. Fenton, whereby he became satisfied that the criminal proceedings which had been commenced in Tennessee were initiated for private ends, and not for the purpose of punishing crime. He therefore promptly revoked the order he had made, and yesterday the defendant Pearce was brought up before Mr. Justice INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his discharge demanded on the papers and proceedings, and especially on the revocation of Gov. Fenton which was produced. Mr. Luther R. Marsh, counsel for Pearce, contended that there is no such crime known to the laws of this State, as the one charged in the papers upon which the requisition had been obtained. Mr. Warren T. Heecox, it appears, was not taken into custody, though it is claimed he was a cooperator in the same transaction. The Governor of New-York says he is satisfied the civil suits commenced in Tennessee give the complaining parties a sufficient remedy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—JUNE 26.

Before Judge George G. Barnard.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES—THEIR RIGHTS AND DUTIES.

The People of the State of New-York vs. Edward McK. Haley.—This was one of several suits brought by the Attorney-General of the State against various parties to obtain the penalty for violation of provisions of Chap. 367, Laws of 1862, in respect to obtaining insurance from companies not incorporated by the laws of this State, which have neglected to lodge the requisite security with the Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

The defendant is one of a firm of insurance agents and brokers in Wall-street, and sometime in March, 1866, obtained from "The Protection Insurance Company of Philadelphia" a policy for one Booth. It was admitted on the trial that "The Protection" was a delinquent company, but defendant insisted he did not come within the prohibitions of the law on the ground that he did not act as agent for the company, but as a friend merely of the insured.

Plaintiffs' counsel called attention to the definition of Agency contained in the statute referred to, which is as follows: "The term agent or agents, used in this section, shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State."

Justice BARNARD has rendered judgment in favor of plaintiffs for $500 and costs.

E. R. Meade, in behalf of Attorney-General, for plaintiffs; Judge Bosworth and Francis Tillou for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II—JUNE 26.

Before Judge Miller and a Jury.

BREACH OF CONTRACT—RULE OF DAMAGES.

Chas. H. O'Neil vs. James B. James.—The defendant in this action was the proprietor of some cement works near Rondout on the Hudson. In the commencement of the season of 1865, plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract whereby the defendant agreed to deliver to the plaintiff several thousand barrels of cement at the stipulated price of $1 40 per barrel; a small portion of it was to be delivered in Brooklyn, but the main part at a place designated in Jersey City. The contract to deliver was nearly performed, but as the plaintiff alleges, there were 2,231 barrels undelivered when the time expired for the fulfillment of the contract—to wit, the 1st of November, 1865. Plaintiff says he had a contract to furnish cement for the building of a cathedral in Brooklyn, and he also had other orders which he was bound to fill, and in consequence of defendant disappointing him, he had to purchase at an advance of from 35 to 60 cents per barrel. The suit is commenced to recover the difference in the contract price and the amount plaintiff had to pay on the 2,231 barrels, which at 60 cents each amounts to $1,338 60.

The defendant undertook to show that it was no fault of his that the terms of the contract were not complied with to the letter. Several cargoes came down the river, destined for the plaintiff's use, but plaintiff having no immediate use for the article, consented that it should be disposed of to other persons. It become quite apparent to all that this litigation was caused by the fact, that about the time the navigation of the Hudson closed in November, the price of cement went up very rapidly and very unexpectedly to most dealers in that commodity.

The Court decided that the only question for the jury was the price of cement at the time the defendant failed to deliver, and that the rule is the difference between the contract price and the market price at about Nov. 1, 1865. A sealed verdict is to be rendered this morning.

For plaintiff Mr. Brady and Mr. Traphagen; for defendant Mr. Van Santvoord.

ACTION OF SLANDER—NONSUIT.

De Lancey Kennedy vs. *Richard Ratcliff*.—This action was brought by plaintiff against defendant to recover several thousands of dollars damages, for alleged slanderous words spoken. From the testimony it appeared the parties had a petty quarrel during the time they were transacting some business. The plaintiff said he would as soon a man would put his hand in his pocket and steal his money as to overcharge him for goods sold. Thereupon the defendant replied that plaintiff was a scoundrel and a swindler, or words to that effect. After hearing all the testimony the Court, on motion of defendant's counsel, dismissed the complaint. It was apparent to all present that this was one of those petty suits which ought not to have been commenced in the highest Court in the State having original civil jurisdiction.

For plaintiff, Mr. T. Cronin; for defendant, Messrs. Culver.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

PERSONAL LIABILITY OF THE MAKERS OF A BOTTOMRY BOND—STATE JURISDICTION.

Eugene Kelly and Another vs. *William Cushing.*

The defendant, master and part owner of the ship *Dreadnought*, finding it necessary to repair the vessel at San Francisco, gave the plaintiffs, Donohue, Kelly & Co., a bottomry bond in the usual form for $64,000, conditioned for payment within twenty-four hours after the safe arrival of the ship at her port of discharge. The plaintiffs, instead of proceeding *in rem.*, bring this action against the defendant personally for the face of the bond. The plaintiffs gave proof of the execution of the bond by the defendant personally, and its necessity.

The defendant moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that the master did not pledge his personal liability; that he cannot be sued until the vessel has been sold; that a bottomry bond is void which pledges anything but ship and freight, and that State Courts have no jurisdiction of a bottomry bond. The motion was denied, and the Court reserved its decision on the whole case.

Martin & Smith for plaintiffs; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones.

COST OF A CITY FRANCHISE.

William Elmer vs. *Robert Milbank.*—The plaintiff in this suit being the patentee of four patents for the manufacture of gas, made some arrangement with the defendant by which he was entitled to one-seventh interest in the patents, foreign and domestic, of the plaintiff. This arrangement was merged in another one, by which the defendant was to pay $50,000 and have three-eighths of the patents and subsequent improvements; but whether this was to include the foreign patents or not, is one of the points in dispute in this action. They formed on the basis of these patents an "Acetylene Gas Company," and subsequently this Company sold a license to the People's Gas Company for three-fifths of the stock of the latter, which was fixed at $2,500,000. The defendant's shares in the Acetylene Company were placed in escrow pending the dispute. The present suit is brought by the plaintiff for the balance of $40,000, claimed by him under the agreement. The defendant sets up that the agreement has not been fulfilled in the matter of the foreign patents, and that he has a counterclaim of $46,000. Near the close of the trial it was suggested by Justice JONES that it was necessary to send the case to a referee as there was an account with mutual set-offs. The plaintiff's counsel offered, rather than have a mistrial, to waive the items except one, which was six-sevenths of $20,000, paid by the defendant to C. E. Loew for getting permission from the Common Council to lay the pipes of the People's Gas Company through the streets of the City. This he objected to have covered up in a reference. The testimony of the defendant on this point was that he had been introduced by Mr. Boole; had promised the money and $30,000 stock in the Company, which had since been delivered, and the $20,000, paid in one sum; but how the money was used he did not know, or what was done with it. Dr. Elmer knew of it and approved of it and thought it an economical job. Dr. Elmer denied all knowledge or approval of the payment, except that he thought the franchise in this City was to be procured by defendant and in Washington by himself. There was also some testimony as to an arrangement having at one time been made between the parties, but on this as on most points plaintiff and defendant were contradictory. The evidence was concluded and the case will be summed up to-day.

Mr. Abbott and Mr. D. D. Field for plaintiff; Mr. Knox and Mr. Fullerton for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

A WALL-STREET INSTITUTION.

Gelston vs. *Duff.*—It would seem from the affidavits that the plaintiff having some money and the defendant great experience in the business, united in purchasing the well-known Delatour's passage-way in Wall-street. Since then they have disagreed, and the plaintiff seeks to dissolve the partnership and get back his money, averring that the defendant habitually drinks and is unfit to attend to the business. The defendant retorts the charge, and brings a certificate signed by many of the leading names in the City to refute it. The present motion is for an injunction. Decision reserved.

Mr. Fine for plaintiff; Mr. Matthews for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 26.

Before Justice Jones.

SECURE YOUR VAULT COVERINGS—HEAVY VERDICT.

Alexander Irvine vs. *Charles Wood et al.*—This case was fully reported in yesterday's TIMES. Plaintiff was severely injured by falling through a coal-vault hole in the sidewalk, the cover of which was not properly secured. The jury returned a sealed verdict to-day for the plaintiff, allowing him $5,500.

Mr. Barrett for plaintiff; Mr. Nash and Mr. Fullerton for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—JUNE 26.

Before Judge McCunn.

MATRIMONIAL BROKERAGE—WHAT IS A HUSBAND WORTH?

Lisetta Traumann vs. *Adolph Kerbs.*—In April, 1866, the plaintiff was employed and acted as a broker to bring about the marriage of Gustave Elio and Mina Spiess, and on the 20th of that month the defendant made an agreement in writing to pay $250 the day before the marriage. On Aug. 24, following, the parties were married, but defendant failed to pay the plaintiff her reward. He says that the claim had been paid by Mina Spiess, and that if payment could not be proved, there was no value given for the agreement accruing to him, and he is therefore not liable. The case was submitted to the Judge who reserved his decision.

Mr. Hirsch for plaintiff; Mr. Arnold for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Clerke.

Whitney *vs* Townsend. Findings settled.

By Judge Ingraham.

Kendall & Co. *vs.* S. D. C. Von Bokelen; motion granted on payment of costs of motion, and of entering judgment to stand as security. Chas. Blake *vs* Joseph Eneas; motion referred back &c., no costs on this motion. Caton &c. *vs* Tobias; allowance granted.

By Judge Sutherland.

Jno. L. Faber *vs.* J. Frankenthal, &c.; motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction vacated, with $10 costs to the defendant to abide event of action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barbour.

Michael Duffy *vs.* John Casey; receiver appointed, and plaintiff ordered to pay $70, and $30 costs of proceedings. Alfred C. Smith, Jr., *vs.* Catharine Gori; motion granted, Rachel M. Nichols *vs.* J. Smith Nichols; motion to file an amended answer granted. Albert Gilbert *vs.* Edward B. Wesley; motion granted and referee appointed to hear, &c. Emily A. Randolph *vs.* Samuel F. Randolph; motion granted and reference ordered. Eleanor F. Bishop *vs.* Nathaniel C. Bishop; motion granted. Catharine Forrest *vs.* Edwin Forrest; motion directing the payment of money to plaintiff granted. Catharine M. Buckhardt et al. *vs.* The Indemnity Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 26, 1867.

$20,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	113¾	306	Boston W. P.	24
[illegible]	U. S 6s. '81, R.	109	600	N. Y. Cen. R.	103
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C, '62	110⅝	100	do b30	103¼
2,000	do	110⅞	100	do	102⅞
1,500	do	110¾	100	do 2d call	103
6,000	U. S. 6s., 5-20s. C. '64	107⅛	600	do	103⅛
[illegible]	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65,	107¾	100	Erie R. s30	63⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65, New	110⅜	1200	do	63⅜
500	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C. Small	100¼	400	do	63⅜
70,000	do	100⅛	400	do s30	63½
$80,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, First Ser	106⅝	100	do b10	63⅝
11,000	do 2d Ser.	106¼	200	do	63⅝
61,000	do	106⅞	50	do	63½
26,000	do	106½	500	do 2d call	64¼
650	do Small	106¼	500	do	64
47,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	67½	600	Reading R.	108¼
2,000	do	67	400	do 2d call	108⅜
5,000	Ga. St. 6s	84½	350	Mich. Cen. R.	108
1,000	Missouri 6s	98⅞	200	do	108¼
10,000	do b10	99	100	do	108⅝
20,000	do	99	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	75
2,000	Mo. 6s. Pac. R. R. Issue	98⅞	600	do	75¼
8,000	Brooklyn 6s, W.L.	95¾	400	do	75½
1,000	Virginia 6s. x-c.	52	3000	do	75⅝
70,000	O. & M. Cer.	25½	300	do	75½
150,000	do	25⅝	300	do 2d call	75⅝
20,000	do	25⅝	500	do	75⅝
60,000	do	25⅞	5	New-Jersey Cen. R.	119½
2,000	Erie 1st M.	101¾	50	do	121
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	88	1000	Hud. R. R.	109½
2,000	do	88½	10	Ill. Cen.	121
1,000	West. U. Tel 7s Bs	81	100	do	121¾
5,000	Troy, S. & R. 7s. m	96	100	do	121¼
100	Merchants' Bank	114	500	do	122
200	Adams Ex. Co	73½	100	do 2d call	121⅞
20	do	73	1400	Clev. & Pitts.	80½
250	do	72¾	32	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	100½
200	do	72⅞	400	Chi. & N. W.	37⅞
14	Amer. Ex	71	1110	do	37¼
90	U. S. Express Co	71	2500	do	37⅜
50	do	74½	100	do b30	37⅜
			300	do b30	37½
			100	do b10	37½
			100	do s10	37⅜
			200	do b3	37½
			1200	do 2d call	37¾
			200	do	37⅝
			200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	61¾

100	Mer. U. Ex. s30	12	1800	do	61⅞
50	do	12½	100	do b10	62
100	Wells Fargo Ex	66	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	120
150	Canton Co.	45	2000	Chic. & R. I.	93
100	do	45¼	700	do c	92⅞
200	do 2d call	45	100	do b30	93⅛
6	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	153	100	do b10	93
10	do	153½	800	Mil. & St. P. R.	39⅛
100	Cum. Coal	30½	100	do	39¼
100	West. U. Tel	43¼	800	do	39⅛
300	do	43⅜	600	Mil. & St. P. R. Pf.	58¾
100	Quick. Min. Co.	28⅛	300	do	58½
300	At. Mail	107¾	200	do	58⅝
100	do	107½	100	do	58½
235	Pacific Mail	139½	100	Tol., W. & W.	47
100	do	139¾	100	do b10	47
200	do	140	200	do	46¾
100	do	139¾	1050	Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	101
200	do 2d call	139¾	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	116
100	do	139¼	200	H. & St. J. Pf.	64
$1,000	Virginia 6s, new.	50	200	Erie R.	64
10,000	O. & M. C.	25½	100	do b10	64
1,000	Mor. & Essex 2d	83	100	do b15	64⅛
10	American Ex	70	200	Reading R.	108⅛
100	Quick. Min	28¾	1500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	61⅞
200	West. U. Tel	43¼	700	Chic. & R. I.	92½
100	Cum. Coal	30½	100	Ind. & Cin.	8½
200	Pacific Mail	139¼	500	Mil. & St. P.	39⅛
100	do	139¼	100	do	39¼
100	N. Y. Cen.	103			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	113¼	500	T. W. & W.	47
5,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, '62 C.	110¾	50	Erie R. Pf.	74
45,000	U. S. 5-20s. '65. C New Iss.	110⅝	200	do	74¼
120,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	100½	600	Reading R.	108½
16,000	Tr. Notes 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	106⅝	200	do	108¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s. New	67¼	100	Mich. Con.	108¼
5,000	Missouri 6s	98¾	100	M. S. & N. I.	75⅜
20,000	Ohio & M. C.	25½	500	do	75½
2,000	do	25⅝	100	do	75⅝
200	Canton Co.	45½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121¾
100	do	45½	50	do	122
300	do	45⅝	400	Clev. & Pitts.	80¾
100	do b15	46	500	do	80½
100	West. U. Tel	43¼	1000	Chi. & N. W.	38
200	do	43⅛	1500	do	38⅛
100	do b30	43⅝	100	do b10	38¼
100	Quicksilver	28¼	200	do s10	38⅛
100	Mariposa Pr.	20½	800	do	38⅛
200	Pacific Mail	139⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	62¼
250	do	140	500	do	62⅛
300	do	140¼	750	do	62
20	do	139⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.	119¾
400	do	140⅛	400	do	120
100	Hud. Riv. R.	109¼	700	Chi. & R. I.	92¾
800	N. Y. Cen.	103⅛	100	do	92⅝
300	do	103¼	400	do	92⅛
100	Erie R.	64⅛	200	Mil. & St. Paul	39¼
500	do	63⅞	100	do	39¼
100	do s30	64⅛	300	do	39
100	do	64¼	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	58⅛
			300	do	58
			400	P., F. W. & C.	101½
			100	do	101⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. C. b3	25½	1300	Reading R.	108¾
10,000	do b10	25⅝	200	do b10	108⅞
5,000	do c	25½	400	do c	108¾
200	Canton Co.	44⅞	800	M. S. & N. I.	75¼
300	do	45	200	do b5	75⅝
200	Wells Fargo Ex.	66½	1100	do	75½
600	Pacific Mail	139½	200	do s10	75⅛
100	do c	139½	300	do c	75⅜
100	do b10	137⅝	300	do b30	75⅜
100	do b3	139¾	100	do s5	75½
100	Adams Ex.	74	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
500	N. Y. Cen. R. b3	103	1800	do	[illegible]
500	do	102⅞	200	do b10	[illegible]
600	do	103	300	do b3	93
100	do s15	102⅞	200	do	93
200	do b10	103	400	do c	92⅞
1600	Erie Railroad	63⅞	200	do s3	92¾
200	do b10	63⅝	300	do b3	92⅞
300	do c	63½	3800	Chi. & N. W.	37¼
500	do b3	63⅝	200	do s15	37⅝
15500	do	63⅝	300	do b3	37⅜
200	do b10	63¼	800	do c	37¼
200	do s10	63⅝	200	do b10	37¼
3000	do	63¼	600	do o3	37¼
300	do	64	200	do s10	37¼
100	do b3	63⅞	200	do b5	37¼
2600	do	63⅞	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	61¾
400	do b5	63⅞	300	do c	61⅝
1000	do c	63⅞	2200	do	61⅝
500	do b15	64	200	do s10	61½
400	do s10	63¾	400	do b3	61⅝
100	Ill. Central R.	121	300	do b10	61¾
1600	Clev. & Pitts.	80	200	P., F. W. & C.	100⅝
500	do c	80	200	do	100⅜
300	do	80⅛	100	do b10	100⅜
500	do b10	80⅛	200	do c	100½

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	O. & M. C.	25⅝	500	Reading R.	108¾
100	Canton Co.	45¼	1500	do	108⅝
100	do b10	45⅝	200	do c	108⅝
300	Adams Ex. Co.	72½	100	Tol., W. & W.	46
100	Quicksilver b10	29	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr. s10	58½
100	Pac. M. S. Co.	139	1800	Mich. S. & N. I.	74⅞
100	do	138½	400	do	74⅜
400	do	138⅛	500	do c	74⅝
100	do	138⅛	200	do b3	74⅝
200	do	138	400	Cleve. & Pitts.	80¼
300	West. U. Tel.	43¼	200	do	80⅜
600	do	43⅛	1200	Chi. R. I. & P.	92¼
200	N. Y. Cen.	102⅞	200	do s10	92⅜
400	do	103	200	do	92⅛
300	do b3	103	400	Chic & N. W.	37⅛
100	do b10	103⅛	100	do b10	37⅛
200	do c	103	900	do	37⅛
200	do b3	103⅛	300	do b3	37⅜
300	Erie Railroad	64¼	500	do	37¾
200	do b3	64⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	61¾
800	do	64⅛	1300	do	61⅞
400	do s10	64	200	do b10	62
2900	do	64	200	do c	61⅞
500	do b3	64	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	101

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

50	Canton Co.	44⅝	100	Hudson R.	109¼
100	Bos. Water P.	24	100	Tol. W. & W.	46½
300	West. U. Tel.	43½	600	M. So. & N. I.	75⅛
200	N. Y. Central	103¼	400	Clev. & Pitts.	80½
100	do	103⅛	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	92½
800	Erie R.	63¾	400	Chic. & N. W.	37⅞
200	do s10	63⅝	100	do b15	38
400	do b3	63¾	600	do b3	38
100	do b5	63¾	100	do b15	38⅛
500	do	63⅝	300	do	38
800	Reading R.	108¾	1500	Chic. & N. W. P. b3	62
200	do b10	108¾	200	do	61⅞
500	do s3	108⅝	200	do s10	62
200	do b3	108⅝	100	P., F. W. & C.	101¼

WEDNESDAY, June 26—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was again very active, and the Railway speculation excited to-day. The transactions were unusually heavy in amount, beginning with the 10 o'clock session of the Open Board of Brokers, where about 25,000 shares of Erie alone changed hands. At the 10:30 A. M. regular Board of the Exchange the business was large and generally distributed, and in the Long Room the excitement about noon carried up the prices of Erie, Michigan Southern, Rock Island, &c., ½@1 ₱ cent. above the best Board sales. Erie touched 65 ₱ cent. for a few moments; Michigan Southern again advanced to 75½@⅝, and Rock Island brought 93¼@93½ ₱ cent. These three Stocks we name as illustrative of the prevailing limit of the market, because they were sold *short*, with more impunity, perhaps, than any others of the New-York and Western list, before the present upward reaction later in the day, the excitement in the market continued, but the fluctuations against the market were more frequent, with some disposition again manifested to resist the continued advance in prices. The movement in Erie since day before yesterday, when the price was 60½@¾ ₱ cent., creates much remark on the street. It seems to be questionable whether Mr. DREW and his party either inaugurated or really courted this sudden advance in the Stock, and intimations are thrown out that a second important and wealthy combination has been made up to buy the control of the Stock, and to hold it, if need be, for several months to come. At the 10 A. M. Open Board a sale and purchase of 15,000 shares were made between two prominent speculators at 63⅞ ₱ cent, the seller having realized a handsome profit, and the buyer, (as the supposition is,) having covered his *short* interest.

The Public Funds continued to advance on nearly all descriptions ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. over yesterday's sales, until near the close of business, when there were sellers at the morning quotations.

The Miscellaneous Shares were higher for Pacific Mail and comparatively steady on other descriptions.

The Gold Room, after opening firm at 138⅜@½ ₱ cent., suddenly fell back to 138@138⅛ ₱ cent., and the market dull at the close of business hours; the Cash Gold easier.

The Money Market was easy to the Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent. and the Foreign Exchanges, after the decline in Gold, disposed to a little more firmness, on the basis of 109¾@110 ₱ cent. for 60-day standard bills on London.

In the Afternoon the business in the Railways was large and the demand active for Pacific Mail, Western Telegraph and Canton Company at an advance on the morning sales. Among the Western Railways the Northwests were especially firm, and Fort Wayne shares rose to 101⅛ ₱ cent. At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100½	100¾	Northwest	36⅞	37⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	110¾	N. West Pref	61	61⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	110⅝	110⅝	Rock Island	92¼	92½
N. Y. Central	102⅞	103⅛	Fort Wayne	100½	101⅛
Erie	62⅞	63⅝	Pacific Mail	138⅛	139¾
Hudson	109	109¼	Quicksilver	28⅛	28¾
Reading	108¼	108⅝	W. U. Telegraph	43¼	43
Mich. Southern	74⅞	75⅛	Adams Express	73	73
Illinois Central	121	121¾	Ohio Certificates	25½	25¼
Pittsburgh	79½	80¼	American Gold	138⅜	138⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	67½	67⅛	Bills on London	109⅞	109⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	136¼	5 ₱ cent., reg., 1871	113
6 ₱ cent. cou. 1868	136	5 ₱ cent. cou., 1871	115¼
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	109	5 ₱ cent., coup., 1874	111½
500 & 1,000, '81	113¼	End. cou., 1874	110
5-20s, reg., 1862	107¼	10-40 reg.	100
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅞	10-40 coup., small	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new iss.	110⅜	7 3-10 2d series	106⅛
O'gn ½ year, 1881	107	7 3-10 3d series	106⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. reg. B'y loan	104½	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., n. bds.	62
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan	108	Virginia Coupon 6s	58
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	99	Virginia ex c.	50
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	99	Virginia new bonds	50
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	99	Georgia 6s	69
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	99	Georgia 7s new bonds	84½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1877	99	North Carolina 6s	66
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	90	North Carolina ex c.	53½
Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1868	100	Missouri 6s	98½
Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	100	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	80
Mich. 7 ₱ c. War l'n	100	Missouri Pac. R. iss.	98½
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868	65	California 7s	122½
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., l. l'n	68	Minnesota 8 ₱ c.	102
Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex c.	68½	Connecticut 6s	100½
Tennessee 6s. new bds.	67	Rhode Island 6s	100½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks. The offerings are very light, and we have seldom known these Stocks more firmly held than since the announcement of the half-yearly July Dividends:

New-York	120	Irving	106
State of New-York	110½	Metropolitan	125
Commerce	114	Nassau	105½
American Exchange	117	Park	145
Bank of the Repub.	115	Central National	106
Bank of North Am'a	103½	Fourth National	104

And the following for the Railway Mortgages. The Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible Bonds, heretofore officially quoted at the Stock Exchange Board at 78 ₱ cent. bid, are really in request at 85@88 ₱ cent. The Chicago and Rock Island Consolidated Mortgage has advanced from 88 to 92 ₱ cent., and the latter figure, carrying, as it does, the 3½ ₱ cent. July Coupon, is still 8@10 ₱ cent. below the fair value of this undoubted 7 ₱ cent. Mortgage Security:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95½	Lack & W. Bds	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. es	90	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77¾
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879	101½	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	76½
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	97½	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	86	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	103
Buff., N.Y. & East M. '77	90	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s 2d M. s.f. '85	100½	N. J. Central 2d M.	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. 69-72	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	96
Mich. C. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	85
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	111½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
N. Ind. Goshen Line, 68	99	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	98
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ₱ c.	97½	Chi. & A. 1st mort.	100¼
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	112½	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	60
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	80
Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	84	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	93	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	78
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	80	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort.	104
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	96
Han. & St. Jo. L. G. con.	85	Chic. & R. I. cons'l. iss	92

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $313,000; Gold Notes, $412,000; total receipts, $4,159,124 88; total payments, $2,236,101 95; balance, $132,039,033 35.

The July half-yearly Bank Dividends thus far announced are as follows:

	Rate.		Rate.
New-York	5	Tenth	5
Merchants'	6	Eighth	4
Mechanics'	[illegible]	North River	5
Merchants' Exchange	5	Manufacturers'	5
Hanover	5	Market	5
Shoe and Leather	5	Park	7
Metropolitan	6	Fifth	5
Butchers'	5	Importers'	5
People's	5	Broadway	12
Citizens'	5	Irving	4
America	5	Marine	6
Central	5	Atlantic	6
Tradesmen's	7	Chatham	8
Fourth	5	North America	5
Continental	5	East River	5
Ninth	5	N. Y. Exchange	6
Grocers'	5	Atlantic, Brooklyn	6

The quarterly Dividend of 6 ₱ cent. by the Panama Company has been announced. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company announce a half-yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

The Cleveland and Toledo transfers have been removed to the Farmers' Trust Office, where the interest on the Bonds and the Dividends on the Stock of the Company will hereafter be paid.

The coupons due on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Selma and Meridian Railroad Company of Alabama, of which Gen. W. J. HARDEE is President, will be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., on or after the 2d July prox.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD Company is building, with the aid and supervision of the Government, the western half of the NATIONAL RAILROAD TRUNK LINE, between the Pacific and the Missouri River, and has the same authority, grants, privileges and subsidies conferred by the acts of Congress upon the several companies building the other portions of the line. It has in addition several important, exclusive local advantages in its favor.

First—The Central Pacific Railroad Company has been aided by the State and Municipal Corporations of California in money, credit and property, worth more than $3,000,000 in gold; and it will receive, upon the completion of 725 miles, more than $25,000,000 in bonds from the United States, or an average of $35,000 per mile.

Second—Its hardest mountain work was encountered at the outset, and is now nearly done. In a few weeks the track will be laid entirely across the Sierra Nevada range, whence the line is easy and inexpensive toward Salt Lake City.

Third—It enjoys a local business between the tidal waters of the Pacific at Sacramento, and the richest portions of California, Idaho and Utah, sufficient to make it *one of the best paying railroads in the world, independently of the volume of through traffic* which must concentrate upon it from the various branching connections at the East.

Fourth—Its business lies wholly in specie-bearing territory, its revenues are collected in gold, and its rates are four fold those of leading Eastern lines. The operating expenses are now less than 25 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings, and growing less, while its *its net earnings are three times its annual interest liabilities.*

Fifth—The PRINCIPAL and INTEREST of its FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are *payable in gold coin*, and the agreement is made under the laws of California, where specie is still the currency, and where special legislation *authorizes and enforces contracts to pay in gold.*

These considerations, which give special stability and safety to its securities, are over and above the favorable conditions which it derives from the Government patronage. The amount of First Mortgage Bonds to be issued is limited to the same amount per mile as the United States Construction Aid Bonds, or to about one-third of the cost and value of the property pledged for their redemption. The First Mortgage Bonds have been expressly declared a *first lien, over all others*: the Government thereby, in effect, inviting private capital to join in the investment, and tendering therefor the first claim upon the whole property, equipment, &c.

The Bonds now selling are upon the portion now running within the State of California, the most valuable link between the two oceans, and possess superior claims to any class of securities now offering. They cost 95 per cent. and accrued interest from Jan. 1 in currency, have thirty years to run, and BEAR SIX PER CENT. interest, in gold, payable in New-York. At this rate they yield 8¼ per cent. upon the investment, and afford an entirely safe and reliable investment.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally, and by

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 22 bbls. Ashes, 4,587 bbls. Flour, 2,392 bbls. and 85 bags Corn Meal, 8,120 bushels Corn, 3,454 bushels Oats, 100 bbls. Beef, 200 pkgs. Lard, 130 pkgs. Cut Meats, 1,337 bbls. Petroleum and 779 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been scarce and wanted, at $8 75 for Pots and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock to-day 191 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at less buoyant prices, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18¾c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14½c.@19c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quiet at about previous prices, at private trade. At the auction sale of Scranton, to-day, 60,000 tons were disposed of at a shade easier rates, including 12,000 tons Lump, $4 55@$4 65; 9,000 tons Steamer, $4 55@$4 62½; 10,000 tons Grate at $4 50@4 57½; 8,000 tons Egg, $4 30@$4 50; 12,000 tons Stove, $4 60@$4 65; and 9,000 tons Chestnut, $4 10 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J. Also, 10,000 tons, deliverable at Washington, N. J., in July, as follows: 4,500 tons Stove, at $2 82½ @ $3 15; 1,500 tons Grate at $2 02½ @ $2 25; 2,500 tons Egg, at $2 25@$2 27½; 1,500 tons Nut, at $2@$2 42½ ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs.

COTTON—Has been quiet and heavy again to-day. Middling grades closed languidly at 25¾c.@27½c. chiefly at 26c.@27c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,400 bales, against receipts of 1,162 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,716
Receipts last week	8,648
Receipts preceding week	5,314
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	367,581
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	596,088
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	305,288
Exports since Sept. 1	423,756
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	91,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,809,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,421,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	243,000

In his circular for the *Persia* to-day Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT gives the following statement of the movement in cotton since 1st September last:

	1867.	1866.
Receipts at ports in the U. S.	1,791,000	1,926,000
Export to Great Britain	1,093,000	1,148,000
Export to France	191,000	208,000
Exports to other foreign ports	109,000	68,000
Total exports	1,393,000	1,424,000
Stock on hand	257,000	297,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:		
Receipts at the ports	11,000	11,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	6,000
Exports to France	6,000	....
Exports to other foreign ports	2,000	1,000
Total exports	18,000	7,000

Prices Current in New-York:

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	19	19	19	19
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb	21	21	21	21
Low Middling, ₱ lb	24	24	24	25
Middling, ₱ lb	26	26	26	27
Strict Middling, ₱ lb	27	27	27	28
Good Middling, ₱ lb	28	28	29	30

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand to-day, partly on speculative account, at a further advance of 15c.@25c. ₱ bbl., closing buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,750 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $7 40@$8 75; common to good Extra State at $9 45@$10 25; good to choice do. do. at $10 30@$11 85; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $10 65@$11 75 ₱ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,000 bbls. Extra State for July delivery, sellers' option, at $9 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 40	@$8 75
Extra State	9 45	@11 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 35	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 65	@11 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 80	@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 90	@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	13 00	@17 25

Southern Flour is in moderate request at firmer prices; sales have been reported of 350 bbls. at $9 80@$11 60 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 65@$16 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $11@$14 50 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at from $6 50@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal is in good demand, at $5 80@$5 90 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $6 10@$6 15 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ₱ bbl.; sales 1,050 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 5,250 bbls. and sacks, at $11 50@$14 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very good request, to-day, at a further advance of 5c. on Spring, and 10c.@15c. on California, ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of 56,500 bushels, including White Canadian at $2 85; No. 2 Spring, Prime, at $2 35, Red Virginia, Winter, at $2 50, and White California at $2 85@$3 05 ₱ bushel. Corn has been less sought after at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 12c. for common to handsome new Mixed Western, closing at $11 for prime; 80@$1 08 for unsound, and $1 07@$1 10 for White and Yellow Western and Southern ₱ bushel. Rye is scarce and wanted at $1 25@$1 35 for Western, and $1 45@1 50 for State, ₱ bushel. Sales 7,650 bushels. Barley rules quiet and nominal. Barley Malt is neglected. Oats are in very moderate request and cheaper. We quote: New Western at from 77c.@88c. for the whole range; Southern 87c. ₱ bushel; sales 31,500 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is dull and heavy at 90c.@$1 05 for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw dull at 90c.@$1 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in some demand to-day, including New at 30c.@35c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

METALS—A limited trade has been reported, since our last, in nearly all descriptions, though prices have not varied much, save in the instance of Scotch Pig Iron, which has been quoted firmer, on light offerings. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24½c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $42@$44; Scotch Pig, $40@$45; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 50@$6 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅜c.@6⅝c., in gold, ₱ lb; Straits Tin, 23½c.@23¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 25½c.@25¾c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Zinc, 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been dull and heavy including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Island, 54c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been more freely offered and have been in moderate demand at easier prices, including Spirits Turpentine at 58c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 25@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quiet and heavy, including Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale, 80c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 05; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 12; Red Oil at 55c.; Linseed Oil at $1 35@$1 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and depressed at 13¾c.@14c. for Crude; 8¾c.@9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 35c.@37c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet to-day, opening heavily, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,500 bbls., in lots, at $21 12@$21 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 25, cash and regular way, with small lots at $21 35@$21 37½; $20 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 25 for Prime, and $21@$21 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in more demand at 8¼c.@9¾c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@14c. for Hams, ₱ lb., the latter rate for THORN's brand; sales 370 pkgs. Bacon is in good request at 12⅞c. for Short Clear, 11⅝c.@11¾c. for Short Rib, 11½c. for Long Rib, 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb.; sales 940 boxes. Lard continues inactive and depressed in price; sales have been reported since our last of 525 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12⅜c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12⅞c.@13c. ₱ lb. Beef continues scarce and in request at $17@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 240 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue very quiet at $38@$40 ₱ bbl.; sales 70 bbls. Butter is in some demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues in moderate request at 7c.@15¾c. ₱ lb. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.		
Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb	20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	20	@26
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb	14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb	18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb	14	@17
NEW CROP CHEESE.		
Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	14	@15¾
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	11	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	7	@ 9

SOAP—Has been moderately inquired for, including Castile at 18c.@18½c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand, at extreme prices; sales since our last 1,280 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 11c.@13c., and 260 boxes Havana, part at 11⅝c.@12⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request from 13½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 43,000 lbs. at 12½c.@13½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 87,000 lbs. at 11⅛c.@11⅜c.; also 28,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and on the advance; 850 bbls. Western, in bond, sold for 35c.@40c., the inside price for old barrels.

WOOL—A very moderate inquiry prevails for nearly all kinds. The main call is for fine fleece and pulled, and for Texas and California Wools, which are quoted steady, not being very abundant. Low and medium grades of domestic fleece and pulled, as also nearly all kinds of foreign, are partially neglected, and are more or less nominal.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece Saxony fleece	57@62
Full blood fleece and ¾ blood fleece	52@57
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	48@50
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@79
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece ½ and ¾ blood fleece	58@65
Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	49@53
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece Full blood fleece	52@58
½ and ¾ blood fleece Native and ¼ fleece Common fleece	45@50
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	48@55
Unwashed fleeces	30@40
Southern unwashed fleece	26@40
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@42
Unwashed fleece	22@34
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@52
Unwashed fleece, fine Unwashed fleece, medium	24@38
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@23
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@43
Pulled medium	35@38
Pulled common	26@32
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	50@55
New-York City, super	40@45
New-York City, No. 1	32@35
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@62
Country, super	42@52
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country, No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@47
Western limed pulled	30@40
Southern limed pulled	28@30
Tub Washed	48@58

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 5,500 boxes Cheese at 30s. ₱ ton. For Glasgow, 1,500 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 35s. ₱ ton. For Bremen, a cargo of 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 200 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d. by steamer; 400 tcs. Lard, by steamer, at 15s., and 50 hhds. Tobacco, by steamer, at 17s. 6d.@20s. For a Baltic port, a Norwegian bark, with a general cargo, on private terms.

Sales of Real Estate—JUNE 26.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

The Jarvis Property.

8th-av.—House and 4 lots n. e. corner 146th-st., and 1 lot on 146th-st., adjoining, each lot 25x100; house 36x40	$12,500
8th-av.—3 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	1,500
8th-av.—1 lot s. e. corner 147th-st., 24.11x6	2,000
7th-av.—1 lot n. w. corner 146th-st., 24.11x100	3,000
7th-av.—6 lots adjoining, 25x100, each	2,400
7th-av.—1 lot s. w. corner 147th-st., 24.11x100	2,950
146th-st.—1 lot n. s. 100 feet w. 7th-av., 25x99.11	900
146th-st.—4 lots adjoining, same size, each	810
146th-st.—4 lots adjoining, same size, each	725
146th-st.—3 lots adjoining, same size, each	720
146th-st.—5 lots adjoining, same size, each	825
147th-st.—1 lot s. side, 100 feet e. 8th-av., 25x99.12	925
147th-st.—4 lots adjoining, same size, each	775
147th-st.—5 lots adjoining, same size, each	720
147th-st.—4 lots, adjoining, same size, each	735
147th-st.—4 lots adjoining, same size, each	710
147th-st.—4 lots adjoining, same size, each	725
147th-st.—1 lot adjoining, same size	875

MACHINERY.

TO STEAMBOAT OWNERS AND ENGINEERS.

LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVES.

THE "AMERICA" LOCK-UP SAFETY-VALVE stood highest on the list of all those tested by the Government Commission as the best and most sensitive, and in every respect complying with the steamboat law. It has also received the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

CALL AND EXAMINE IT.

C. W. COPELAND, General Agent,
171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N.J.

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
No. 229 Broadway.

3½-story b.-stone h.-stoop, mirrors, carpets &c.; 48th-st. and 6th-av.	$20,000
4-story Eng. base. 16½x60x100; 35th-st., 8th and 9th avs.	14,000
3-story h.-stoop brick, 20x81; 13th-st., 7th and 8th avs.	13,000
3-story h.-stoop b.-stone 23x50x105; 51st.-st., Broadway and 8th-av.	28,000
3-story h.-stoop b.-stone 18x40x102; 78th-st. and Lex.-av.	12,750
4-story h.-stoop b.-stone 25x60x100; 54th-st. 5th and 6th avs.	35,000
4-story h.-stoop b.-stone 20x45x100; 42d-st., 7th and 8th avs.	30,000

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY now occupied as an iron safe manufactory Nos. 60, 62, 64 and 68 Cannon-st., 100x100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington: four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings on front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of ROBERT M. PATRICK, No. 63 Murray-st.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6th-av. and Broadway, first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x60; black-walnut finish; very cheap. Also, pretty brown-stone house. 52d-st.; $16,500. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN THE lower part of the City for stores; also lots on 5th-av., 9th-av. and 49th-st. for sale. J. J. SIMONSON, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 3.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.,

THIRTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK
by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty-st
POSTPONED SALE OF

76 VILLA PLOTS AT AUCTION

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 28, ON THE GROUND.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

These plots are situated on Avenue V and 3d, 4th and 5th sts., and surrounded by fine improvements. The view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island and Newark Bay.

For maps and particulars, apply to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 26 Pine-st.

N. B. If the day should prove stormy the sale will take place at the railroad station at Bergen Point.

WOODSIDE, N. J.

ONE MILE FROM NEWARK, ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK,
HILL, VALLEY AND WATER SCENERY.

The attention of capitalists and those wishing good homes at reasonable rates and on easy terms in a first-class neighborhood is invited to the property of the subscribers, situated in the above village, on the banks of the Passaic. The scenery is varied and delightful, while the salubrity of the neighborhood is unsurpassed. In accessibility to the principal business portion of New-York we are, as regards time, as near as Harlem; and in the completion of the Newark and Paterson Railroad, now in course of construction, only half an hour will be occupied by the trip. We control the bulk of the property in this neighborhood, and have excluded and shall continue to exclude all drinking establishments, factories and everything that would be objectionable to respectable families locating among us.

We have houses now in course of erection at various prices, but we would specially invite attention to two now nearly ready for occupancy. They are built on acre lots, directly on the banks of the Passaic, commanding an extensive view both up and down that beautiful river. These houses are large and conveniently arranged, and will be elegantly finished in every respect, containing on first floor, parlor, dining-room, library, conservatory and kitchen, on second floor seven bedrooms and bath-room. The attics are finished for servants' rooms. Price $10,000 each; terms easy.

We also offer building lots of different sizes at various rates, according to location, &c., and will build to order in any style at fair prices.

We have already erected over thirty houses for parties in New-York and other places to whom we can confidently refer. We give the names of a few below.

Plans of property and photographs of houses can be seen at the offices of Jos. Mason, No. 29 Pine-st.; Stanley Day, No. 319 4th-av.; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times*, and the subscribers,

MORRISON & BRIGGS, Woodside, N. J.,
Post-office address: Newark, N. J.

Refer in New-York to Messrs. C. C. Hine, Secretary International Insurance Company; H. J. Winser, New-York *Times* Office; B. F. Pratt, No. 109 West 27th-st.; in Newark: J. B. Peddie, Mayor of Newark; A. G. Keasbey, United States District-Attorney; Courtlandt Parker, counsellor-at-law; Alfred Sears, Engineer-in-chief Newark and New-York Railroad.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE most complete and best paying farms in Monmouth County, N. J., seventy acres; location delightful; handsome modern dwelling, villa style, eighteen rooms; cottages for farmer and laborers; commanding view of Raritan and outer bays, as well as inland; all advantages of a fine country seat and paying farm; numerous convenient outbuildings; apple, peach and pear orchards; other fruits in abundance, choicest varieties; fine crop growing, and buildings and fences in best order; 25 miles from City; must be seen to be appreciated; price reasonable, part can remain. Call on or address ROSE, BALDWIN & ROSE, No. 29 Beekman-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—To let or exchange, a fine house in Fairfield County, Connecticut, with thirty rooms, in a thriving village on the bank of a small river, with a fine view of Long Island Sound; convenient to railroad and steamboat; suitable for a Summer boarding-house, seminary or public house. The location is one of the most healthy and pleasant in the State, and will be sold or let very cheap to a responsible person. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A VERY DESIRABLE first-class country residence, with three or more acres of land, fully stocked with all kinds of fruit and ornamental trees; stables are large and convenient, and the place is in all respects replete with the conditions of rural comfort and elegance; will be sold with or without the furniture. W. H. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, Montclair, or J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A VERY desirable country-seat and farm, beautifully located on Cayuga Lake, N. Y., embracing 60 acres of superior land, well stocked, with the choicest kinds of fruit in abundance. The buildings consist of a handsome, substantially built house, containing 11 rooms, large carriage-house, stable, barns, cow-house, tenant-house, &c., all in good order. Price $9,500. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT ASTORIA, IN a first-class location, a very desirable residence containing 14 rooms, and 10 lots of ground well stocked with fruit and shade trees. Also, at Yonkers, finely located on high ground, a large and roomy house, with stable and 2½ acres of land well fruited and shaded. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, 2½ STORY, neat outbuildings and cottage, eight acres fine land, very finely fruited, shaded, &c., beautifully located, fronting on the Hudson, 1½ hours by Northern New-Jersey Railroad; $13,000; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE located in the southern part of Westchester County, thirteen miles from the Fifth-av. Hotel; it contains 20 to 30 acres, the mansion, greenhouse and graperry, with elegant surroundings; the owner has occupied it 20 years. Address O. P., Box No. 121 *Times* Offices.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT tract of land for building sites; 40 acres; on the Sound; near schools, churches, steamboats, cars, &c.; a bargain can be had. Apply at Banvard's Museum, No. 1,225 Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL gothic house and one acre of land, pleasantly situated at Nyack. Inquire of D. B. VAN HOUTEN, No. 51 Wall-st., or J. V. ONDERDONK, on the premises. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

TO RENT—AT ISLIP, L. I., A VERY DESIRAble three-story cottage, fully and completely furnished. Rent $550 for the season. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ATTRACTIVE PLACE AT WHITE Plains, near the depot; beautiful place, 15 acres, near Rye, $8,000; 70 acres near Sing Sing, $7,000. Call on JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FOR SALE—PRICE $10,000—AT FORDHAM Heights, near Jerome Park, in a first-class location, a good house, with 11 rooms, barn, stable and 1¼ acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., 1¼ MILES from depot, the elegant country place of the late E. Boonen Graves, containing 75 acres. Apply to R. S. EMMET, Executor, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT TREMONT, near "Jerome Park," for sale at a bargain; fine location; convenient house, fruit, &c.; owner going to Europe. Address H. A. B., Box No. 121 Station D, City.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNtry house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to
H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL AGENT AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

OPELOUSAS, PARISH OF ST. LANDRY, LA.

T. G. COMPTON, Editor and Proprietor of the *Southern Sentinel*, a paper having one of the largest circulations in the interior of the State, offers his services as above, for the sale of all useful inventions and articles, in a section of the country which must necessarily buy largely in that way. He has large storage room, and through his paper can give wide notice of any article consigned to him, and he will pay freight and charges on all shipments of which he has timely notice. References in New-York to Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., and in New-Orleans, Messrs. Given, Watts & Co., or Messrs. Lee, Crandall & Co., Correspondents of McCombie & Child, No. 61 Broad-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE BRUSH FACTORY,
No. 329 Pearl-st., New-York, (Harper's Building.)
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

TO PRINTERS—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

NOTARIAL COMMISSION FOR NEW-YORK County wanted at a fair price. Apply to "INDEX," Box No. 104 *Times* Office. All communications confidential.

KEEP COOL.—BARTLETT'S PATENT POLAR REFRIGERATOR, wholesale and retail, by G. F. MERKLEE, Sole Manufacturer, No. 77 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Refrigerators repaired.

SPORTING.

YACHT FOR SALE.

Completely furnished; has all the modern improvements; 31 tons, 41 feet long; draws 4½ feet water; finished last July at a cost of $8,350. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS.,
PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c.,
No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to
HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER AND FALL, A furnished cottage in the country; one hour from the City; convenient and attractive for a small family; furnished prettily and completely, with pleasant surroundings; a large garden and abundance and variety of fruit and shade; rent low to a good tenant who will care for the premises during the owner's absence. Address immediately box 968 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—CONTAINING TEN rooms, to let at Bedford, L. I., half an hour from ferries by three lines of cars; garden, six lots, well stocked with fruit, &c.; an orchard, kitchen garden, stable, coach-house, &c., may be had if desired; possession given immediately; rent moderate to a small family. Apply to JOSEPH ORGILL, No. 41 Platt-st., N. Y.

A FINE HOUSE TO LET AT NEW-ROCHELLE, one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad from the City; 12 rooms, gas, bath, range, and all improvements; fine lawn, piazzas, stables, fruit and shade trees; view of the Sound; near the depot; rent very cheap. GEO. S. HANFORD, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage-house, &c., in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge, and half a mile from Woodlawn Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent from July 1, for Summer or till May next; fine situation near depot; 12 rooms, gas and furnace; desirable for Summer or Winter residence. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, before noon.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET FURnished, for two months from July 15, with use of garden, which is in complete order; one hour from City Hall, via Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to F. W. COFFIN, No. 51 Beekman-st., New-York.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO RENT—IN PHILADELPHIA, A STORE, very elegantly situated for the importing or commission dry goods business. For particulars, apply to SULLIVAN, RANDOLPH & BUDD, Importers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 34 to 36 Park-place.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

FOUNTAIN COTTAGE, CLIFTON, STATEN Island, completely furnished and ready for occupation, will be let for the Summer or a longer period, on favorable terms, to a careful tenant. Apply to D. EDWIN HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., ONE OF three beautiful new four-story brown-stone houses; can be seen during the day. For terms apply to
B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

AT YONKERS.—TO LET, A WELL-FURnished cottage, with river view, within ten minutes' walk of depot. Address D. R. JACQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st., or JOSEPH MAY, Yonkers.

TO LET—A HANDSOME BACK PARLOR, WITH conveniences, gas, &c., suitable for a doctor, dentist, or any light business, at No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

TO LET—AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A SUITE of rooms on first floor, with separate entrance, suitable for a physician or dentist, with or without board.

LOFT ON BROADWAY TO LET.—SECond loft of No. 265 Broadway; 120 feet deep. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 102 Franklin-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS at moderate rates, without board, can be had in private house No. 110 East 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE with grounds in the country, for months of July, August and September, within thirty miles of the City, accessible by rail or steamboat; on the Sound preferred. Rent not to exceed $150 to $200 per month. Address, giving full description, terms, &c., Box No. 467 New-York Post-office.

CARPETS.

CARPETS
AND
OIL-CLOTHS.
NEW GOODS.
SPRING SALES, 1867.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 161 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION, by a lady who has been well educated; disposition good; prefers a widower's family; no objection to educate and sew for the children. Address M. L. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office, for four days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, (SISters lately landed from England,) a situation in a good family; one up stairs and the other down stairs, where there are no children. Apply to H. N., No. 404 Greenwich-st., from 10 till 2, New-York.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL A SITUAtion in a private family as a good plain cook; understands her business perfectly, and would go a short distance in the country; understands all branches of housekeeping. Inquire at No. 447 East 13th-st., in store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, CApable servant, as cook or to do general housework; will be found an experienced washer and ironer and good cook; references of the highest order given. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; all kinds of fine washing; has the best recommendations; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as waitress or to take care of children; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at her former employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook and to assist in the washing; has best of City references from former employers; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 167 East 17th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A TIDY WOMAN, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house as cook; is an excellent baker; makes pastry; does part of the washing. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGH waitress, chambermaid, &c.; City or country; is a good fine washer and ironer. Also a young American girl, bright and useful. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or would do chamberwork or fine washing and fluting; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, boning and larding, first-class pastry for hotels or restaurant; best of City reference. Call at No. 42 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room in excellent style; or as a thorough chambermaid in a private boarding house; wages, $10. Call at No. 363 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress or nurse; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 111 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands cooking in all branches. Can be seen at her present employer's till engaged, No. 208 East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A servant; has lived with her three years as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen Thursday at her employer's, No. 317 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or for general housework. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 464 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 48 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation, either in City or country, as chambermaid and to assist in washing, or as nurse; is willing and obliging. Can be seen Thursday at No. 227 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, AGED 15 years, a situation as nurse, waitress, &c.; will take moderate wages. To be seen till suited at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable married woman with a fresh breast of milk; no objection to go to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 590 2d-av., near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook and assist in washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 159 West 19th-st., top floor, fourth house east of 7th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook for a Scotch Protestant woman, who can be well recommended by her present employer. Apply for particulars at No. 147 Madison-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, by an English Protestant; understands all kinds of family sewing; by the day, week or month; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 18 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do housework; she has lately landed. Call at No. 118 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; understands her business; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 382 3d-av., corner of 29th-st., in the crockery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as cook; understands French and American cooking, soups, meats and desserts of all kinds; no objection to assist with the washing if necessary; good City reference. Call at No. 22 4th-av., between 7th and 8th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS OPERATOR AND seamstress, for as maid to an elderly lady, and seamstress; thoroughly understands Wheeler and Wilson's machine and family sewing; has a first-class City reference; prefers going to the country. Address, for two days, C., No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American young woman to do up-stair work or to take care of children, or would do housework for a very small family; best of City reference given. Call on ANN GIBBONS, No. 312 West 35th-st., rear house, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a first-rate bread and biscuit maker; has long and satisfactory City references. Can be seen at No. 347 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman to do light housework and sewing where she would have a comfortable home; would be more appreciated than high wages; in the City or country. Can be seen at No. 75 Monroe-st., between Market and Pike sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; best reference as to capability and character; would go out by the day or week. Any one needing such may call at No. 160 11th-st., for Mrs. BENSON.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as nurse and chambermaid in the country for the rest of the Summer; good reference. Call at No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant woman as infant's nurse or growing children; best of City reference. Call at No. 453 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman a situation as wet nurse; baby four weeks old. Call at No. 158 West 19th-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS A situation in a private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 206 East 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls; City or country; Scotch, &c. at No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

GOOD SERVANTS, GERMAN GIRLS, &C., ready for City and country, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, &c., immediately, at the large American and Foreign Employment House, No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts. Wages moderate to suit the times.

A LADY WISHES TO FIND A HOME IN a refined family; will make herself useful and agreeable; no compensation asked; would teach little children, or take charge of a house; best reference given. Address F. R., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FOUR REspectable Protestant men, English, American and Scotch, as first-class gardeners; understand their business fully, green-houses, &c.; others as farmers; understand the care and management of farms, stock, &c.; have good references; good situations more of an object than high wages; can be seen at No. 107 4th-av., near 12th-st., at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION; is a first-class groom and coachman; has lived with the highest families in the old country; is a good City driver; his wife would go as chambermaid or waitress; no objection to go in the country. Address to present employer, Mr. Hatch, Office No. 80 Nassau-st., for J. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a Scotchman (single) of great experience in all the various branches in the profession. Those in want of a first-class gardener address J. O. HENDERSON, Fleming's seedstore, 67 Nassau-st., corner of John-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND HIS WIFE SITUations together in the country; the man as gardener; he understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; his wife is a first-class laundress or plain cook. Address R. H., Riddock's nursery, between 19th and 20th sts., on 2d-av.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN in the wholesale grocery and provision business in the South for the last two years, wishes to get a situation with some good house where he can make himself useful. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man of long experience in England and this country; has first-class City reference from last employer; no objections to the country; address P. M., Private Stable, No. 7 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, an Englishman; married, no incumbrance; town or country; City references. Address TOMPKINS, Box No. 206 *Times* Office, or at McNicol's, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY a young single, sober man, late of Scotland; is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; has the best of City reference. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; very best City references; will make himself useful. Address H. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman, with ten years' City reference, whom he can highly recommend, by applying personally or by letter to J. C. BROWN, No. 896 Broadway, Room No. 1.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single, steady man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; can milk; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a steady man; fully understands his business; also understands gardening; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address F. R., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; has long experience in the care of horses, carriages and harness; can give the best City and country reference, and willing to make himself useful. Address E. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AS coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself generally useful; satisfactory reference. Address J. R., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman; understands his business in all its branches; has no objection to City or country; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as a coachman or groom; can milk, if needed, and make himself useful; good reference from his present employer; no objection to the country. Apply or address R. DEVLRO, No. 19 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL man as farmer; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a competent single man, a Protestant; has no objection to town or country. Address ROBERT, No. 26 East 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUAtion as coachman or to take care of a road team; eight years' reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as footman and groom in a private family; has lived with a nobleman in the old country; has good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN lately landed, a situation as good plain gardener; no objection to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 210 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as coachman or gardener; understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address P. F., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by an active, sober, steady man, with the highest City reference to that effect. Call or address S. M., No. 132 West 15th-st.; apply for one week.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as light porter; willing to make himself generally useful; writes a good hand; best of reference given. Address or call on GEORGE HART, No. 419 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BARKEEPER of long experience. Address C. K., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMEN A SITUATION for his coachman whom he can recommend; has been in his employ for some time. Call at 5 East 39th-st.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NOTICE TO STATIONERS.—A PARTY for many years connected with a leading stationery house in the City desires to make an arrangement in the same line of trade. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office, for three days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE AND competent to fill the position of book-keeper or general clerk, an engagement with some good business house; is a good salesman, and first-class canvasser. Address ROBERT, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FIRST-CLASS grocery by a person, American, who is familiar with the business in all its details. Address, for two days, BOYD, No. 13 Front-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE MAN, Protestant; German preferred; he must understand plain gardening, milking and the care of horses; in fact, capable of doing the entire work of a small place at Jamaica, L. I.; reference from his last employer will be required as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address, with name of reference, Box No. 809 lower Post-office.

WANTED—GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENdations, immediately, at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants, also for girls lately landed.

WANTED—A COACHMAN TO GO A FEW miles out of the City; must be willing to take care of poultry, &c., and make himself useful. Apply, with references, to Mr. RUSSEL, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 18, on Friday, between 10 and 11.

WANTED—A GOOD GARDENER AND MILKer; must bring satisfactory references. Apply to Mr. HARDY, of Garth, Fisher & Hardy, No. 18 New-st., near Wall.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL TO DO general housework; must come well recommended. Apply to C. N. MILLER, corner Franklin and Stevens sts., Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A JOINER TO MAKE PICTURE frames; steady employment to a good workman. Apply to LYON & READ, No. 277 Hudson-st., N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ACCUSTOMED TO work on a Hoe's or Campbell's color cylinder press. Apply at No. 71 Broadway, fourth floor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHAMUS O'BRIEN, the BOULD BOY OF GLENGALL; A Tale of '98. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OLIVER TWIST. Miss Lucille Western as Nancy Sykes.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA. Characters by Miss Kate Fisher and the entire company.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, MR. AND MRS. PETER WHITE. Characters by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal. Concluding with the performances of the world-renowned ARAB COMPANY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND MASONIC OVATION, in aid of the destitute Masons of the South.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, SEA OF ICE; or, A MOTHER'S PRAYER. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI. EVENING at 8 o'clock, ROB ROY; or, AULD LANG SYNE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PICTURES and SCULPTURES, by living Artists.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BLACK CROOK BURLESQUE, BALLADS, DANCES and INTERLUDES.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

JONES' WOOD.
THIS DAY, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES.

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices by ocean telegraph to last evening, and by steamship to this port to June 16.

The English Government have joined the other Powers in the note to the Sultan urging the necessity of an investigation into the affairs of Crete.

The Government of Holland has warned the Hanoverian exiles to leave that country.

Count Von Bismarck has been appointed Chancellor of the North German Confederation.

The submarine cable intended to connect the Island of Cuba with the United States, by way of Florida, had been shipped from England for Havana.

GENERAL.

Proceedings in the case of Surratt were continued yesterday. Mr. Carrington called the attention of the Court to remarks made by counsel on the previous day relative to witnesses being in the Penitentiary. Messrs. Bradley and Merrick replied that what they had said was a matter of fun, but Mr. Merrick insisted that before the trial was concluded some of the witnesses might in reality find themselves in the Penitentiary. James G. Gifford, formerly stage carpenter at Ford's Theatre, testified as to the position in the theatre which the President occupied on the night of the assassination. George W. Bunker was examined in reference to Booth's arrivals at the National Hotel. He was there several times during the Winter and Spring preceding the assassination. Col. Henry W. Smith testified to having arrested Mrs. Surratt, her daughter and the other occupants of her house. Gen. Grant was examined, and testified to having met Jacob Thompson near Vicksburgh, when that individual came into our lines under a flag of truce. Chas. Dawson testified to having found a letter addressed to Booth in the letter-box at the National Htel after the assassination. The letter, which is the one used on the conspiracy trial, was submitted in evidence. Col. Morgan testified to the arrest of Mrs. Surratt and Payne. Mrs. Benson, formerly Mrs. Hudspeth, testified relative to a letter found in a street-car in New-York. Mrs. Hudspeth said she came here from Canada under an agreement that her expenses would be paid, and that she would receive a per diem of $20 while here. This agreement was made with Mr. Thurston, United States Consul at Toronto. The Court adjourned to this morning.

The Presidential party left Boston at 8:30 yesterday morning *en route* to Hartford. At the various stations along the road large crowds were assembled, and the President was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. He appeared upon the platform of the cars and bowed his acknowledgments. At Springfield a short stop was made, and the party was escorted to the Massasoit House, and welcomed by Mayor Bugg. At Thompsonville Gov. English, with his staff, met the party. The Governor welcomed the President to the State of Connecticut, and invited him to attend the session of the General Assembly at Hartford. The President replied in a brief and fitting manner. On arriving at Hartford the party was met by a deputation of City officials, and a company of the Governor's Horse Guards was in waiting to act as an escort. A salute was fired, after which Mayor Chapman welcomed the party to Hartford. In his reply the President said his sole ambition was to restore peace and harmony to the country. A procession was then formed, consisting of the military, Knights Templars, City officers and citizens, and marched to the Allyn House, where a delegation from the State Senate greeted the party. Along the line of march the streets were decorated and crowded with people who cheered the President loudly.

Our Havana correspondent furnishes some important documents relative to the capture of Santa Anna. The first is a letter from Santa Anna's son, addressed to the United States Consul in Havana, wherein he details the manner in which his father was captured, and trusts that the United States will take all the necessary steps to deliver him out of the dangerous predicament he is now in, and saying that he has no doubt the Government will do so. On his way to Vera Cruz Santa Anna issued a proclamation to the people of Yucatan, appealing to them to cease their "hostile attitude of brother against brother" and to rally to his support. The proclamation concludes as follows: "Yucatecos, contribute with your patriotic efforts to the happy results of my inspirations, purely Mexican; being sure that by every sacrifice, however insignificant, we shall accomplish that our well-beloved country will again enjoy new days of honor, prosperity and glory."

The Navy Department has received information of the loss of the United States steamer *Sacramento* off Coconada, Madras. The *Sacramento*, commanded by Capt. N. Collins, sailed from Boston Nov. 16, 1866, for the West Indies, China, Japan, &c., and was ultimately to join the North Pacific Squadron. She was a screw-sloop of 1,367 tons, and was built in 1862 at the Portsmouth Navy-yard. Capt. Collins and crew were saved.

In the Constitutional convention yesterday, numerous memorials were presented relative to the question of suffrage, and were appropriately referred. Resolutions calling the attention of Committees to a variety of subjects, in regard to which constitutional enactments were recommended, were presented and referred. The resolution calling for the appointment of a Committee of Five to consider the propriety of adjourning to Saratoga, was lost, and on motion the whole subject was indefinitely postponed. A proposition to adjourn until July 9 was discussed at length, and finally an amendment was agreed to, to the effect that on Wednesday next the Convention adjourn until the following Monday. A resolution calling upon the Auditor of the Canal Department for information regarding the canals, was adopted; also, one asking the State Engineer for information relating to the amount of freight carried over the several railroads of this State, was adopted. The Convention then adjourned till to-day.

The crops in the State of New-Jersey are represented to promise from ten to seventeen per cent. increase on the production of last year.

LOCAL.

Mr. Albert Pearce was arrested by the Sheriff of this county on the 22d inst., by virtue of a requisition from Gov. Brownlow, of Tennessee, upon Gov. Fenton, charged with a fraudulent breach of trust in Shelby County, in that State. Subsequently Gov. Fenton revoked the order he had made, on the ground that it was manifest that Pearce had been arrested for private purposes. Pearce was taken before Judge Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and discharged.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the New-York Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, was celebrated yesterday in the chapel of the institution, Washington Heights. The attendance was large; addresses were delivered by the President, Benjamin R. Winthrop; the Principal, Harvey P. Peet, and others, and the exercises of the pupils were most interesting in character.

A verdict of $5,500 for plaintiff was rendered yesterday in the Superior Court, Trial Term, Judge Jones presiding, in the action entitled Alexander Irvine *vs.* Chas. B. and Frederick Wood and J. O. Fowler, the particulars of which were published in the Times of the 26th inst. An appeal will be taken to the General Term on the questions of law raised during the trial.

The case of the United States against 3,109 cases of St. Marceaux champagne, seized for undervaluation, was yesterday continued at the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. Some additional testimony closed the evidence, after which Mr. Webster addressed the jury for the claimants. Mr. Evarts will speak for the Government this morning.

A meeting of the New-York and Long Island Bridge Company was held yesterday noon at No. 14 Park-place, at which the report of the Committee on Organization was presented, proposing names for permanent officers of the association and setting forth the reasons which call for the construction of a bridge across the East River.

The regular exercises incidental to the celebration of the one hundred and twentieth Commencement of Princeton College took place yesterday. Sixty students graduated, and a number of degrees, honorary and in course, were conferred. Gov. Ward, of New-Jersey, was present during the exercises.

The trial of Chas. O. Brockway for counterfeiting United States fractional currency, was continued in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. The evidence in the case and the summing up of counsel on both sides was concluded, and the case will be given to the jury under the charge of Judge Shipman this morning.

The Board of Education met last evening, Mr. Jas. W. McLean, President, in the chair. Resolutions with reference to the late forgery of a warrant upon the Broadway Bank were tabled. Various appropriations advised by the Finance Committee were passed. The Board then adjourned until the 3d proximo.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday. The Committee of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July met yesterday. Fireworks and music are to form the principal entertainment, on which about $20,000 are to be expended.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday concurred in the resolution directing the Harlem Railroad Company to erect an iron bridge at the intersection of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-second-street. A resolution to make arrangements for a regatta on the Fourth of July was referred.

The committee charged with the arrangements for the concert and other exercises in aid of the South, to take place this evening at the Academy of Music, met last evening. It was announced that President Johnson will probably be present at the Academy.

In the case of Merritt *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad, tried in the Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Peckham, as published in the Times of yesterday, the jury rendered a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff.

The regular weekly trials of the Police took place yesterday before Commissioners Acton and Manierre. A large number of cases were heard, but few of which, however, were of an important nature.

By a report received from Quarantine yesterday it appears that of 100 vessels arriving here from Southern ports since June 15, only two had cases of sickness on board.

The strawberry exhibition, under the auspices of the American Institute, closed last evening.

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. James E. Mather, purser of the steamship *Columbia*, from Havana, for late papers.

Flour and Wheat were again dearer yesterday, on light offerings and an active demand, partly speculative, based on the reported injuries to the crops by recent heavy rains. Corn and Oats were depressed and lower. Pork was firmer, but not active. Bacon was a fraction higher and in more demand. A pretty brisk export movement was reported in Cheese. Cotton was quite heavy. Sugars were firm and in request. Moderate freight engagements were effected. There were 538 vessels of all classes in port.

Shall We Have a Southern Ireland?

All know how much the United Kingdom has suffered and is still suffering from its Western segment. The great practical question with the United States now is, whether it shall suffer hereafter in like manner from its Southern section. The same kind of hostile legislation which made Ireland a perpetual hotbed of disaffection and insubordination, is now urged with great vehemence by the extreme Radical politicians. The conquest by Cromwell was followed by just such confiscations and partitions of land as are now invoked against the subdued South; and thenceforward the English statute-book was crammed full, over and over again, year after year, for three centuries, with penalties, proscriptions, disabilities, and every form of arbitrary distinction against the Irish, varied only to meet the humor of the dominant party in Parliament. The prevailing idea throughout has been, not that Ireland must be raised up, but that it must be *kept down*. Every new rebellion has only deepened that idea, and provoked new severities and worse debasement, until now the only earthly purpose served by the "gem of the sea" is to be a lurid warning to the nations against misgovernment.

The primal curse of Ireland was the spoliation of its landed property. The right of property is of paramount importance in every civil system. It is hardly too much to say, as many have said, that the great end of government is to shield and secure that right. Certain it is that to the institution of property mankind is indebted for, not only the origin, but the progress of civilization. The people cannot be named who did not begin to grow weak and go backward from the day of the first blow upon their property rights.

Another most pernicious feature of the misgovernment of Ireland has been the exclusion of large classes from all high office. The effect of this has been to impel all ambition away from its legitimate course into faction and conspiracy, till the aspiring mind of Ireland, being deprived of every rightful vent, was converted into an element of destruction, a force of perpetual agitation. Among every people persons are sure to be born, fitted and eager for more than an ordinary career. To bar such spirits from all honorable and useful activity is the height of folly in any Government.

The policy pursued toward Scotland after it had been subjected to the British Crown was just the reverse of that inflicted upon Ireland. It sought not to humiliate, but to elevate and assimilate. Scotchmen were admitted to every benefit of the common law, to every official trust, and to every privilege that was open to Englishmen. In the entire legislation and administration the great principle of impartiality was religiously observed. In short, Scotland—instead of being treated as Ireland was, like a subjugated province, and instead of being held as a mere dependency—was fairly incorporated on equal terms into the United Kingdom. Under this just and generous policy, the Scotch hatred of England gradually melted away, and at last became transformed into a loyalty more devoted than that of any other part of the realm. Nor was this all. There is a lesson more impressive yet in the *social* results. With the rudest climate and most sterile soil of the kingdom, with insignificant mineral resources, and few natural facilities for commerce, Scotland has never ceased to flourish. No people on the face of the earth have been more contented, more attached to their native land, more happy in all the relations of life than the Scotch under British rule. On the other hand, Ireland, blessed by nature with a genial climate, with the richest soil, underlaid almost everywhere with marl or limestone, and with inexhaustible supplies of the most valuable fish swimming past its shores, with great mineral wealth, with the largest and noblest river in the kingdom, offering unlimited power to manufacturing industry—this same Ireland, under British rule differently applied, has been the most miserable spot on the earth's surface. Upon Scotland, so poor naturally, Plenty has benignantly smiled. Upon rich Ireland, Poverty has brooded like a nightmare. It is easy to say that religion and other causes have contributed much to this difference; but nothing is more certain than that its great ultimate controlling cause lies in British legislation. It is just as certain that our own legislation over the now conquered South, if carried out according to the current Radical ideas—identical as they are with the old Anti-Ireland ideas—will incalculably degrade and weaken that part of our united Republic.

Affairs in Tennessee—A Proscriptive Policy Exemplified.

The report of our special correspondent on the political condition and prospects of Tennessee may have helped to elucidate many apparent mysteries in regard to that State. That it is, and for many months has been, the theatre of outrages originating in political passion, is a circumstance which not a few have attributed to the prevalence of a rebellious spirit. They have been in the habit of considering Tennessee a hotbed of rebel opinion which nothing less stern than absolutism could reduce to subjection. The crimes of which they have read have been ascribed to rebel sympathizers and outlaws, who, driven from districts controlled by regular military authority, have transferred their violence to this unlucky State. The same partiality has deprecated attacks upon Gov. Brownlow and his policy as the outcroppings of disloyal partisanship. Brownlow, as represented by radical opinion, has been admired and applauded as a being created by the gods for the special purpose of subduing the insolence of disunionists, and establishing the national authority where it would otherwise have been despised. He is the veritable type of the Union-savers whom a not inconsiderable class would exalt to power throughout the whole South; whom they would make, in fact, the judges and lawgivers of the radical Israel, with power absolute over the fortunes and liberties of the Southern people.

But what really is the authority which rules in Tennessee, as seen by a careful and an impartial observer? What is the condition of the State, political and social, under the official manipulation of this man Brownlow? What are the potent causes of the outrages which continually occur, and of the strife which threatens to culminate in bloodshed at the approaching election?

An answer is furnished in our correspondent's recital of the successive steps by which a faction, led by Brownlow, have sought to fortify their position as the ruling power of the State. It is not, as has commonly been supposed, a contest between Union and rebel elements, each organized and compact. It is not the struggle of loyal authority, in the midst of difficulties, to maintain dominion over the enemies of the Union. On the contrary, it is a battle waged by a minority in the first instance to obtain and now to keep possession of the State Government; their sole chance of success depending upon their ability to ostracise all who refuse to pronounce their shibboleth, and to seize every avenue to success by fraud or cunning or lawless violence.

In truth, the history of reconstruction in Tennessee seems to be a history of usurpation, tyranny and injustice. The earliest stages—those by which Unionism undertook to secure the State—were confessedly unconstitutional, and for these the Brownlow faction may divide responsibility with Mr. Johnson. All subsequent proceedings have been yet worse, because having no color of necessity in their favor, unless partisan exigencies are to be recognized as national or State necessities. The motive has in every instance been apparent. The usurpation and cruelty of Brownlow and his adherents—their disregard of rights and order—their resolve to carry their point, as they propose to carry the coming election, "through blood"—are circumstances which have naturally alienated thousands of tried and trusty Unionists. Gradually, but surely, a division has sprung up in the ranks of the Union Party until at length Brownlow finds himself deserted by men who braved more dangers than he ever encountered in resisting the rebellion. The Union Party in the State is, then, torn into pieces, and Brownlow is the head and front of a faction, and no more.

But his cunning and recklessness have kept pace with his exigencies. Concurrent with the loss of legitimate strength have been plans to make more effective the strength he has retained. Since more votes could not be had, means have been employed to render fewer votes necessary. The franchise has been narrowed to suit the Governor's convenience. Even staunch Unionists who refused to support him have been declared disqualified. The power of saying who shall vote and who shall not has been concentrated, until at this moment two-thirds of the voting population of the State are disfranchised, and the votes of the remainder are at the mercy of Brownlow's agents. "Under such circumstances," our correspondent justly remarks, "an election in Tennessee will be little more than a parody on the Napoleonic *plebiscite*."

The effect of these proceedings upon the industry, the commerce, and the social life of Tennessee, may be readily imagined. Feuds more bitter than are to be found in any of the excluded States abound within its borders. Life and property are less secure than in any country calling itself civilized. For a rational and conciliatory Unionism has been substituted a Brownlowism, the main characteristics of which are an indifference to the restraints of law or Constitution, and an intolerance of opposition bordering upon the fiendish. Every week makes matters worse. Every week demonstrates more plainly the hideous mockery of this proscriptive policy as a means of promoting Unionism and prosperity.

Congress has been asked to legislate for Maryland and other States whose polities are not entirely satisfactory. We submit, however, that if there is to be any extension of the sphere of Congressional authority in the matter of State Government, it ought to embrace Tennessee. There, if anywhere, military government, administered by prudent and responsible officers, would be merciful. There, if anywhere, the existing civil Government should be declared a nuisance, to be tolerated only until something better than Brownlowism can be constructed in its place.

An English View of our Public Schools.

We are indebted to a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* for an interesting and suggestive summary of a report on our public-school system by a British commissioner. The report has been laid before Parliament, and the glimpses at its contents of which the correspondent has availed himself, indicate that the commissioner's task has been performed with much care and without prejudice.

The gentleman to whom the Commission was intrusted—a clergyman of the English Church, Rev. Mr. Frazer—seems to have been appointed to act on behalf of two Royal School Commissions, one acting on an inquest into public education in England, the other in Scotland. It is upward of two years since Mr. Frazer set out on his mission to this country, and doubtless many of our citizens have met him during his sojourn here, although the New-England schools seem to have enlisted more of his attention, and, perhaps, his sympathy than those of the Middle or Western States. A vast variety of texts seems to be presented in Mr. Frazer's Report. But there are a few features of the system of Education here to which especial prominence is given. The system is cheap, perhaps cheaper than is warrantable, having regard to the average of the Teachers' salaries. "It ignores, if it does not *smother*, individuality." Its working is marked by an "intensity" of application on the part alike of teachers and scholars which is altogether surprising to an English observer. In American womanhood, mixed education has developed such qualities as "fearlessness, decision, self-reliance, energy" and so-forth;—often to the neglect of those softer graces which the Commissioner thinks better fit the mature woman for "the duties of home." The interest taken in our Public Schools by men in active business, by lawyers, merchants and others of their class, challenges Mr. Frazer's heartiest admiration. They are accustomed to visit the common schools regularly, not in the performance of any perfunctory duty, but from a keen and lively interest in their progress and welfare. "The powerful effect," exclaims the Commissioner, "of such influence upon the well-being of the schools, can easily be conceived." He bears testimony also, which may be held of some value, as coming from a High Church clergyman—to the advantages of the non-sectarian feature of our system. Sorry as he would be to give up the denominational principle in the English public schools, he says: "I should consider myself to be tendering a most fatal piece of advice if I recommended its adoption in the United States." Branching off at intervals, as Mr. Frazer does, into a sharp, incisive criticism upon various incidents in the system here, he reaches the conclusion that the American people, "if not the most highly educated, yet certainly are the most *generally* educated and intelligent people on the earth."

The features of an educational system which are most puzzling to the British Commissioner are those which we should least expect to find easy of comprehension by a stranger, however fair-minded or intelligent. Mr. Frazer is naturally staggered to find that, among a people so generally intelligent, the election of school trustees, by popular vote, so often results in the elevation of inferior men, chosen solely from party political motives. But Mr. Frazer has probably not carried his researches far enough back to see what a vast improvement in the character and standing and acquirement of school trustees has taken place within recent years. The position, especially in large cities, is an exacting one. There are no emoluments attached to it, and the "incidental" advantages, pecuniary or political, are not of a very tempting kind. Admitting the utter unfitness of many that have filled the office, their ambition cannot well be said to be of a low kind. In very many cases, we venture to think, it has been ambition of the same kind as the Commissioner alludes to, when he speaks, with admiration and wonder, of the interest shown by business men (whose time is essentially money to them) in the common schools. If Mr. Frazer had inquired into the history of these business men—many of them doubtless *appeared* to belong to the class highly favored with an early training—he might have found that the majority had been favored with no early education at all; that they had come to the great City from some poor country district or from abroad, with no capital in the shape of schooling or cash, but only with honest hearts and willing hands, building up on that foundation, after long years of toil, a competence for themselves and their families.

If such men (uneducated in the common sense of the term) aspire—and they often do aspire—to the position of School Trustees, and take a deep and daily interest in seeing their own and their neighbors' children provided with educational privileges which were denied to themselves, are their aspirations ignoble? Does their ambition tend to lower the character and worth of the school system? Mr. Frazer appears so fair in his judgment upon matters which his observation enabled him clearly and fully to grasp, that on this point, we take it, if he had looked further and *deeper*, he would have wondered, not so much that we get here and there an indifferent class of trustees by popular election, but that there is such a universal interest in the progress of our public schools. Even the least useful and least respected among those of our citizens who *work* for a living at all, most generally show a strong desire to have their children better educated than themselves. We have, it is true, a vast outcast population, whose children are either utterly neglected or otherwise taken care of at the public expense. But among the industrious poor, and even among the class that struggle to make a half-honest living in a cheap rum-store or junk-shop, there is a sort of pride which finds its gratification in having the children grow up with some higher views of life than those which their parents' early opportunities offered.

Mr. Frazer writes apparently with so little prejudice that it would be valuable both to him and to his countrymen to go over the ground he has traveled a second time, and perhaps with more leisure at his command. It is not likely that he would discover in the most advanced of the Northern States a system of public schools adapted to the educational wants of England, or to the different social and religious condition of things there existing. But he might do more than he has done now (which is evidently not a little) to rub out prejudices from the minds of that reverend class of his countrymen, especially, who affect to see in such a secular system of education as ours only a nursery of infidelity, or an agency for developing *smartness* rather than for the cultivation of sound intelligence and worth.

A Labor Congress.

A meeting calling itself a "National Labor Congress," has just concluded a session of several days at Chicago, and its deliberations have been wound up by a lengthy and vague address on the value of labor and the worth of laboring men.

There is nothing new in the theories—if such they can be called—advanced by this Congress; unless it be a new thing, that a national gathering of workingmen should declare that, "the interests of labor are one," and that "there should be no distinction of race or nationality; no classification of Jew or Gentile, infidel or Christian,"—a liberal declaration of principles in its way which turns out in the end to be a preface to a general invitation to the whole "African race in America" to forthwith join the labor movement. If shortening the hours of labor and increasing the recompense of the laborer are, as they appear to be, among the chief objects to be aimed at by the members of this Congress, we have no doubt the "African race in America" will be fully represented in time. Meanwhile there are associations of workingmen of the sober, thinking class quietly at work in different sections of the country, whose members believe that they can do better than by spending their time and their money in attending a Labor Congress, or uttering meaningless appeals to "infidels, Gentiles, Jews and Christians," or even "to the African race in America." We had a full account, the other day, of the arrangement of a Chicago Manufacturing Company with the workmen employed by them. By that arrangement, artisans of good character have an opportunity of sharing to a reasonable amount in the profits of the Company, after ten per cent. interest on the capital shall have been paid. At Troy a foundry owned by an association of workingmen is about to be started. The necessary capital, amounting to forty thousand dollars, has been subscribed and paid in, and the business will be proceeded with at once. Coöperative Store Companies are in course of organization in various parts of this City; all at the instance and under the control of workingmen. In Cleveland they have made an admirable beginning in the same directions. A Trading Association was organized there a year ago, upon a capital of less than two thousand dollars; the business of the year has come close up to thirty thousand dollars, giving a profit of twenty per cent., or nearly six thousand dollars.

These are practical beginnings, the incitement to which is not to be looked for in any of the Labor Congresses, or Workingmen's Unions, but in the clear appreciation that the better class of workmen have begun to get of their own position, and of the natural relation between labor and capital. The school in which the associated workmen propose to train themselves is the best they will find for getting an insight into the fundamental laws of industry and thrift. They can never understand these so well as by becoming *their own employers*. Never in any other way can they so well be taught the difference between a working-day of ten hours and a working-day of eight hours. Nor can they otherwise get so practical a knowledge of the kind of labor which is necessary to maintain the position of an associate workman; to prevent his relapse into the condition of a *hired* worker; and to uphold a character for solvency and personal independence.

MINOR TOPICS.

In the regeneration of Mexico, let us hope that one of the first objects of attention for Juarez will be the safety of traveling on the public roads. In all countries, one of the surest signs of efficiency in a Government is its protection of its highways; and this, too, is the surest way of tranquilizing a disturbed people, and giving them confidence. Accordingly, a most sagacious stroke on Maximilian's part was his thorough purging of the roads of Mexico from organized bands of footpads—a thing before unknown in that country. These gangs are not highwaymen of the Dick Turpin sort, but are rather guerrillas, banded under some partisan leader, who, for the sake of respectability, professes to be a rebel rather than a robber. It is a literal fact that, until within two or three years, no road out of the City of Mexico has been safe for anybody to travel on, and it was common for a stage arriving from a distance to have been stopped and robbed from one to five times. No plea of foreign citizenship availed against these plunderers; and nothing exasperated our own countrymen in Mexico more than the inability of the Government there to take care of its roads. We shall regard it is a mark of stability in the Government of Juarez if his early efforts are made to clear the roads of these pests.

Everybody is saying that if President Johnson had been as discreet and conciliatory in the speeches he made last year on his Western tour as he has been in those made in New-England, half the bitterness and embarrassment of our current politics would have been avoided. Very likely; and if, on the other hand, the cities of the West had received him with the courtesy and civility shown him in Boston, he would have had no provocation to make any but conciliatory and considerate speeches. That is just about as broad as it is long,—possibly a little broader.

The Republican Press throughout the country is emphatic in the opinion that the only object for which Congress is about to assemble is to advance and expedite the work of reconstruction. There are certain members of that body who will probably take exactly the opposite view and urge action which will really retard and hinder it. Mr. Stevens does not conceal his apprehensions that the actual effect of the Reconstruction Law will be to bring back the Southern States into the Union *too soon*; his aim will be, therefore, to throw obstacles in the way of their return. This is not the sentiment of the country, nor do we believe it will be that of Congress. All interests, all sections, and the great mass of all parties desire the restoration of the Union at the earliest moment possible, consistent with its safety and the security of the equal rights of all classes of the people.

We commented recently on the publication of Cabinet proceedings concerning the instructions to be given the military commanders in executing the Reconstruction Law in regard to registration. It struck us as an unwise innovation. It seems to have been intended only for that particular case, as the publication of the Cabinet discussion and votes on the action of the commanders in regard to the removal of civil officers is reported to have been refused. We are glad the practice is not to be established, though we do not see what reason could be given for it in one of these cases that would not equally justify it in the other.

Prophecying evil is always a thankless task, and, in the present state of the country, is particularly unpleasant. Yet we cannot help fearing there is something ill-omened in the tidings which have come up for the week past from all parts of the South regarding the crops. The unprecedented rains of latter Spring and early Summer are ruining both corn and cotton, and the "dry June" needful, according to the maxim of husbandry, for plenteous harvests, has been a June of deluges. The rivers are rising, the swamp-fields are under water, and still the rain descends. Such, at least, is the record of both Carolinas and a part of Georgia, and it only remains to know over how much of the Southwest the torrents have fallen to learn the measure of the catastrophe. We may yet hope as long as possible, but it must be confessed that the tone of Southern papers is excessively despondent.

We protest against the needless nuisance of smoking engines. A passenger on some railroads—the Hudson River, for example—is usually half stifled with black smoke, and collects on his light Summer clothing stalactites of unconsumed carbon, with just enough grease in them to make them stick and stain. Now, we do not speak so much of the sum of fuel lost to the Companies by blowing their coal out of the engine-pipes—that is *their* affair; nor even of the sprinkling of the fields and villages along the track with a fine coal-deposit—that is the affair of the citizens and farmers. But we do object to being suffocated, and to having a gloomy pall drawn down over the horizon, shutting out a pleasurable landscape. A man emerging from some trains, after an hour's ride, feels literally as if he had "supped full of horrors" from the coal-dust he has involuntarily swallowed. His clothing gives the friend he visits an impression that he must have just escaped from a colliery, or from a week's service as stoker in the *Scotia*. Why should Railroad Companies waste so much money in making their passengers uncomfortable?

Is it not about time for our "floating palaces," as the river steamboats delight to call themselves, to give up the vulgar abominations which they ostentatiously announce and label as "Bridal Chambers?" One would suppose that anything so utterly repulsive to good taste and the common proprieties of life would be short-lived; but they seem rather to be multiplying than diminishing with us. And we are sorry to add that the number of couples willing to march into them, under the eyes and comments of a crowd of passengers, some of whom at least have common sense enough to be properly disgusted with the display, seems to be increasing also. There is no accounting for taste, it is true; but in this matter steamboat captains ought to come to the rescue of good society.

The season of College Commencements has come, and with commencements comes the customary conferring of degrees. Accordingly, from all the multitudinous universities in the country shoals of new Doctors of Laws, Medicine and Sacred Theology, and Bachelors and Masters of Arts, will be held up for honor; the Law, Scientific, Divinity and Medical Schools contribute their Bachelorships of Laws, Philosophy, Divinity and Doctorates of Medicine; and those wondrous seats of learning yclept "Commercial Colleges" bring up the rear with their diplomas done on cheap paper in magnificent scroll-work by the learned "President's" own artistic hand, and "degrees" betokened by initial letters, whose meaning is not known to most of us. Degrees, we are inclined to think, have been greatly overdone in this country, of late. An honorary degree was once a signal mark of distinction; but now, its chief use is to prevent a man from appearing odd by the want of it. The difficulty springs from the great increase of institutions of learning having the power to confer these titles of honor. For, of course, a fledgling college out in Idaho would make it a point of pride to confer as many honorary degrees in the first year of its existence as Oxford or Cambridge.

The days of Herod, of Judea, seem to have come again, if the number of cases of infanticide in this City be an indication of such an era. Seventy-five murders of this character have been reported during the last six months, and it is probably safe to assume that as many more have been committed, but escaped detection. What makes this "slaughter of the innocents" more frightful is the perfect immunity from punishment which the perpetrators of the crime have enjoyed. In no instance of those we have reported during the past six months have the Police or the Coroners succeeded in fixing guilt upon the murderers. It is believed that the most practical manner of curing this shocking mania for infanticide is to establish a foundling hospital for the reception of illegitimate children. We have heard that a legacy has already been bequeathed for this purpose by a citizen who died recently, and it is earnestly to be hoped that his intentions will soon be put into operation.

It is generally known that certain members of the Common Council are free-livers—the expense being borne by the City. That these same officials are free-riders—the tax-payers settling their bills—is, however, a fact only recently developed. In a report, made by the Comptroller, of moneys paid out of the Contingent Fund since the 1st of May, 1867, appears one item of $900 for carriage hire. The supposition is that this bill was run up by the members in prosecuting their private pleasures, airing themselves and their families in the Central Park, and otherwise endeavoring to make an appearance. However this may be, there has been no public occasion for a long time where carriages were legitimately in demand for the use of the City; and, as the leading members of the Common Council are making a great show of indignation at the swindle in question, it might be well, if they desire to clear their own skirts of suspicion, for them to give to the public the names of their associates who have evinced so much pleasure in barouche-riding at the cost of the public. This information certainly cannot be difficult to obtain.

We find an incredible statement in one of our exchanges. It is said that a young couple in Springfield ran away to be married, but could find nobody who would marry them, and so had to go back again. Where were all the clergymen? We never heard before of any trouble in getting ministers to marry anybody. As a general thing they perform the ceremony with the utmost alacrity, asking no questions for conscience sake: and then they protest vehemently against putting asunder under any circumstances those whom God has (thus) joined together.

People who are inclined to think the charge of bribery and corruption so constantly brought against our city officials mere rumor are respectfully referred to a trial reported in our columns this morning. It will probably be remembered that some time ago the Common Council passed an ordinance granting to the "People's Gas Company" permission to lay gas pipes in the street. One of the parties interested, a Mr. Milbank, testifies that he paid to Alderman O. E. Loew $20,000 in cash and $30,000 in stock for getting this ordinance passed—having been introduced to Loew for the purpose of securing his services by Mr. Boole. Loew, of course, was acting for a "ring," which is the polite name for a *gang* of officials whose votes were in the market. This is but one of a hundred instances in which the franchises and rights of the City are sold by public officers and the money put into their own pockets. Is this practice ever to end?

The participation of the President and Secretary Seward in the dedication of a Masonic Temple suggests reflections on the revenges said to be brought about by the "whirligig of time." It is a little over thirty years since hostility to Masonry was the inspiring sentiment of a great political party, and Mr. Seward's earliest political distinctions grew out of his connection with it. In 1830 or thereabouts Mr. Seward would probably have declined such an invitation as that which has just taken him to Boston. But those old things, as well as a good many others, have passed away.

AMUSEMENTS.

Minor Theatrical Matters.

The argument sometimes proposed that managers are but trade men—and as such should not be expected to offer their customers better things than they want, any more than the dry-goods retailer should insist upon showing silks to people who only ask for calico—seems to be emphasized in most of the theatres just now, in which, as in country notion-shops, a little of everything is to be found. Even our highest dramatic temples are no longer sacred to any one worship, but are all things to all men. Japanese jugglers occupy our only opera house, and in the theatre that Ristori seemed to have consecrated to a loftier art Arab acrobats now disport. In lesser places the character of the country store is even more entirely carried out, and a compound of ballet, pantomime, drama, opera and spectacle (each of which might be cultivated to a gratifying excellence in separate establishments devoted to the specialty) appears to rule in all, thus in a measure following that rustic example which concentrates in a single rural establishment boots, potatoes, bonnets, books and a post-office.

The entertainment that is to be given in the Academy of Music to-night, to collect funds in aid of the widows and orphans of Southern Masons, is peculiarly worthy of liberal patronage, and moreover invites attention from its positive interest. There is to be a concert and an oration. The latter will be delivered by Hon. James T. Brady, and the musical portion of the programme will be sustained by Miss Amalia Hauck, Sig. Bellini, Sig. Marra, Mr. Edward Hoffman, Mr. Henry Mollenhauer and a military band.

The drama is not flourishing in other places more than in New-York, and while many of our local theaters advertise to close their "seasons" sometime this or in the coming week—from most of the towns and cities beyond us the actors have separated and the playhouses are sealed for the Summer. In Boston the dramatic season has closed everywhere, with the exception of the Museum, where *Uncle Tom* prays and *Eva* weeps, "for a few nights only." In Philadelphia Joseph Jefferson is close upon the end of an engagement and the season at one theatre, and at the only other open, G. L. Fox, a comedian from the Bowery, is playing. In Washington and Baltimore all the theatres are shut, and the only place of amusement open in the latter is a Variety Hall, in which the ubiquitous "Uncle Tom" is drawing. St. Louis and Cincinnati countenance one theatre each, and at both the drama is represented in versions of "The Black Crook." Into all these places bands of Ethiopian Serenaders make raids, while into the more innocent townships the reluctant currency is occasionally extorted by a "Celebrated New-York Burlesque Troupe" or "Sherry's Celebrated New-York Theatre Company." In the moral villages of the far East such recreations as "Strawberry Festivals" are just now popular, and the passion for that chaste fruit mingled with the intoxicating cream supplants any taste for the drama that may once have existed. In primeval Providence six of these public but mild convivialities were announced for last evening, and a like number are proposed for this evening.

The marriage of Mr. John Gilbert (of Wallack's Theatre) with Miss Sarah H. Gavett, of Boston, is announced. Likewise, the marriage of Miss Mary Wells, of Niblo's Garden, with a Mr. Staples, of New-York. The death is announced of the Hippopotamus which was once exhibited in this City, and recently attached to Bailey's Circus.

Many theatrical celebrities have recently departed from New-York for Europe—prominently Mlle. Vestvali, Mr. Mark Smith, Lewis Baker, and the keeper of the recently-deceased Hippopotamus—who has been dispatched to the Nile for another of those interesting household pets.

The statement has been made that the dramatic authors of France received, last year, $401,861 copyright from their plays. It would be a safe assertion that the dramatists (whoever they are) of America in the same time did not receive much over $5,000 total.

The last mails from California announced the arrival from Yokohama of two troupes of Japanese jugglers, respectively 17 and 25 strong, in San Francisco, *en route* for New-York, and also the departure of another company of these top-spinners for this City. They will be presently as plentiful (to use popular conventionalism) as blackberries.

A British Steamship with Troops on Board Ashore at South Point.

Montreal, Wednesday, June 26.

For some days past, much uneasiness has been felt here at the non-arrival of the steamship *North American* at Newfoundland, where she was to land with a detachment of Royal Canadian Rifles. It was believed she had in some way got her machinery damaged, and had gone straight to England to avoid risks of fogs on the Newfoundland coast. This afternoon, however, the following dispatch, which was sent from Gaspe to Dalhousie by mail, and telegraphed from the latter place to the owners here, was received:

Gaspe Basin, Thursday, June 20.

The *North American* went ashore at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, the 16th inst., one and a half miles off South Point, Island of Anticosti. No lives lost. Passengers and crew are all well. We are throwing the cargo overboard; meantime, the ship is perfectly tight. The mails, specie and baggage are all landed. We expect to get the ship off to-night if the weather keeps moderate.

Montreal, Wednesday, June 26.

The steamers *St. George* and *Rocket* have been dispatched to Anticosti—the former to convey the *North America's* passengers and mails to Newfoundland and Liverpool, and the latter to render such assistance as may be necessary.

Ottawa, Wednesday, June 26.

Cyrus W. Field is expected to arrive here on Saturday.

The Judges from Toronto have been summoned to Ottawa on the 1st of July, to swear in the Governor-General.

Registration in Savannah.

Savannah, Wednesday, June 26.

The registration was commenced in this city to-day. Fifty-three whites and 151 colored were registered.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

THE JULY SESSION.

The sentiment of most of the dozen of Congressmen now here regarding the session is that it will and ought to take a short one, say two or three weeks, with provision for a contingent meeting in October. Gov. BOUTWELL, who leads the impeachment wing of the Judiciary Committee, is of the opinion that the session will be short, and that the members generally will be disinclined to bring the impeachment report before the House for discussion at this session. But that as several weeks will undoubtedly be required to exhaust discussion of this subject, an early meeting in the Fall will be both desirable and necessary.

THE ORDNANCE COMMITTEE.

The Special Ordnance Committee assembled this morning in the room of the House Committee, having secured a quorum by the arrival of Gen. LOGAN. Their session was spent in the examination of the documents submitted by the Navy Department on the subject of contracts and expenditures for ordnance. The committee are likely to find the inspection of documentary evidence altogether too voluminous, and propose to examine chiefly by calling witnesses. They will, therefore, begin to-morrow with Capt. H. A. WISE, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department. The committee holds its sessions with open doors, and its proceedings are open to the inspection of all concerned, except where it may be necessary, for particular reasons, that they be not revealed.

COST OF RECONSTRUCTION.

There will evidently be a wide difference in the cost of executing the Reconstruction Act in the several districts. While Gen. SICKLES says the appropriation of half a million is barely sufficient for his own command, Gen. SHERIDAN expects to complete the whole in his district for one-half that amount, and to have it done sooner than anyone else.

GEN. SICKLES AND THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

In Gen. SICKLES' letter to Senator WILSON, respecting the cost of executing the Reconstruction Acts, he alluded to the unwillingness of the Navy Department to aid in the work. It is proper to state that the Department has not declined to aid in this work in any manner that it can, but it felt compelled to decline Gen. SICKLES' request for a special war vessel to be assigned to his use, because it had neither vessel nor men which it could use for such purpose. The request of Gen. SICKLES was made through the War Department, and the Secretary of the Navy replied as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 1, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st inst., desiring a naval vessel for the use of the military district commanded by Major-Gen. SICKLES, to enable him to carry into effect in his district the provisions of the recent act of Congress, providing for the more efficient government of the rebel States, and stating that the appropriation by Congress was not adequate to meet the expenses, and that your department had not now any vessel at its disposal. This Department would not feel justified in using its funds, which are appropriated for specific purposes, in the way indicated; and even if I felt authorized to provide indirectly for increasing the expenses expressly limited by Congress, the department at the present time has neither officers nor men to man such a boat.

Very respectfully,

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of Navy.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Judiciary Committee which was to reassemble to-day did not get a quorum, only four members being present, Messrs. BOUTWELL, WILLIAMS, MARSHALL and ELDRIDGE. Gov. THOMAS, of Maryland, however, arrived to-night, and a quorum will be present to-morrow.

GEN. BUTLER.

Gen. BUTLER is still sore-headed over the trial and execution of Mrs. SURRATT, and instead of lending his aid to the discovery and presentation of the evidence which he has so broadly intimated will reveal the whole conspiracy, he only goes about impugning the able efforts of Judge PIERREPONT by asserting that the prosecution are "trying Mrs. SURRATT," and not the prisoner.

VICKSBURGH FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

The Cashier of the First National Bank of Vicksburgh telegraphs the Treasury Department that all reports of trouble to that bank are false. It has not even been embarrassed, and the only foundation that the reports of failure could have had was the delay of certain remittances in reaching New-York.

TREASURY BUILDINGS AT PHILADELPHIA.

The Treasury Department to-day ordered work to begin on the new appraisers' stores which are to be erected on the old National Bank property at Philadelphia. They are to be of iron, 75 by 250 feet, four stories high, and fire proof. They will be constructed under the supervision of the Treasury architect, Col. MULLETT.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 26.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

To-day was the time appointed for the adjourned meeting of the Judiciary Committee, but as only two of its members were here this morning, Messrs. MARSHALL and CHURCHILL, the meeting has been delayed. The other members are expected to-morrow. Only three of the members of the Special Committee of Ordnance, Messrs. CAMERON, BUTLER and SCHENCK, have yet arrived, and in consequence there is still a further delay of the meeting of the Committee.

THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER.

M. D'AUTOS, Portuguese Minister Plenipotentiary, who presented his credentials to the President on the 31st of May last, goes to Europe on leave of absence on Saturday next. M. DE ROSA, who has filled the position of Chargé d'affaires since December last, will continue in the same position during the absence of the Minister, who is expected to return on the 1st of October.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT NEW-ORLEANS.

The following telegram was to-day received by the Secretary of the Treasury:

NEW-ORLEANS, June 26.

Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

The report in New-York that yellow fever is prevailing here is untrue. There has been but one case, two weeks ago, and that was doubtful. The city is healthy.

W. P. KELLOGG, Collector.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Mate T. D. Wendell, detached from the *Vermont*, and granted leave of absence. Acting Third Assistant Engineer A. T. Doregan, detached from iron-clad duty at New-Orleans, and ordered North. Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Ransch, ordered to iron-clad duty at New-Orleans.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will be in Washington on the morning of July 2. He will visit Lancaster, Penn., on his way hither, where he will close his lecturing tour, Mr. STEVENS and other friends having insisted on a lecture from Mr. COLFAX at that place.

LAND SURVEY IN COLORADO.

Official communication has been received at the General Land Office from the Surveyor-General at Denver City that he has entered into contract with the Deputy Surveyor for the survey of the township lines on the head of Pigeon and Black Squirrel Creek. This survey takes in a large settlement in Pigeon Basin, also a large forest of timber on the head of Black Squirrel Creek.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons, under the Pension Bureau, have been made: Dr. W. CORYELL, Ithaca, N. Y.; Dr. JONATHAN E. FOWLER, Canfield, Ohio.

DEATH OF THE MINISTER TO HAYTI.

The following has been received at the State Department:

CONSULAR AGENCY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AT PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAYTI, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1867.

SIR: It is with the most profound regret I have to inform your Honor of the misfortune that has befallen the legation.

Hon. H. E. PECK, Minister Resident and Consul-General of the United States of America in Hayti, died at the legation of fever, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., bearing with him the regret and esteem of the entire Haytien population. The funeral was attended the following day at the cemetery with great respect by the most notable inhabitants of this city, namely: The Diplomatic Body, Secretaries of State, members of the National Assembly, Aids-de-Camp of Gen. SALNAVE, Protector of this Republic, who sent a band of musicians of his guards to accompany the solemn *cortége*. The religious ceremony was performed by Rev. M. B. BIRD and THEODORE HOLLY, missionaries in this city. Count MEJEAU, Charge de Affairs of France, who represented the Diplomatic Corps at the funeral, made a most touching speech over the grave of the deceased.

I have, &c.,

GUSTAVE JUSTIANO,

Acting U. S. Vice-Consular Agent.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Dr. WILLIAM JONES, a resident of this city for fifty years past, died here this evening, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a surgeon in the War of 1812, and during the administration of Presidents JACKSON and BUCHANAN occupied the position of Postmaster of this city. Dr. JONES was a native of Montgomery County, Maryland.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

From Boston to Hartford—Demonstrations along the Route—Speeches by the President and State Officials.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The Presidential train left here at 8:30 this A. M. for Hartford. Thousands of persons at the railway station gave the President repeated cheers at parting, and much enthusiasm was exhibited.

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, June 26.

The President and party arrived here at noon. The President was met by the staff of Gov. ENGLISH, and by the Mayor and a Committee of the Common Council of Hartford. The party was greeted with cheers as they landed, and a band of music played patriotic airs.

THOMPSONVILLE, Wednesday, June 26, 1 o'clock.

The party here left the car and proceeded to the platform, where Gov. ENGLISH, addressing the President, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, desirous of maintaining its respect to the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, passed a resolution of welcome to you as the President of the United States of America, and requested me, as Governor of the State, with my staff, to receive you as the guest of the State, and solicit you to remain as long as your arrangements will permit, and to visit the General Assembly during their session. In pursuance of the expressed will of our people, I have not only the very great personal pleasure, but the distinguished honor, to welcome you as the guest of Connecticut, and to request that you accompany me to the City of Hartford, where our General Assembly is in session. The citizens of Connecticut are a law-abiding people; they have a very great respect for the Constitution, the laws and their representatives. They believe that the principles of the Constitution which our fathers adopted, taught and acted upon, are essential to the restoration and preservation of our republican institutions to-day, as they were for the establishment of those institutions originally. I need not assure you of the hearty satisfaction our people will feel when they meet you within their border and give you, as they will, a most sincere, cordial and hearty welcome.

The President replied:

I accept the invitation extended to me in so cordial a manner. It is peculiarly gratifying because it is free from a political character. I have no address or speech to make, but I should be doing injustice to myself if I did not say that I am not indifferent to this manifestation of your respect. So far as the past is concerned, everybody in Connecticut and elsewhere knows what my views are with reference to the first principles of government. You have spoken of the Constitution and the laws made pursuant to it. The ancient fathers taught that there can be no liberty without law and no law without a Constitution. [Applause.] My own acts are before the country and my past course must suffice as to what will be my future conduct. [Applause.] So far as this invitation is concerned, please accept for those whom you represent and for yourself my most cordial thanks for the attentions which I have already received.

The multitude at the cars gave the President three cheers. He then, in company with Gov. ENGLISH and the other gentlemen accompanying the party, resumed his seat in the car.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, June 26—1:30 P. M.

On the arrival of the cars the distinguished party were met by the officers of the City Government, headed by Mayor CHAPMAN and the First Company of the Governor's Horse Guards. At this point several thousand persons had gathered, and there was a general waving of hands and handkerchiefs, and the utterance of words of welcome. A Presidential salute was fired in the Park.

It should here be stated that the Washington and Columbian Commanderies, with the Marine Band, came on the same train with the Presidential party.

Mayor CHAPMAN, in a brief speech, welcomed the President to the city.

The President, in response, said:

Mr. Mayor, in response to the invitation you have given me, and under the peculiar circumstances, I accept your generous welcome with sincere thanks. I have but few remarks to make, and even if I had, language would be inadequate to express the emotion of my heart at your kind and generous greeting. The allusions you have made to the Presidents who have on previous occasions visited Connecticut, are duly appreciated by me. In reference to restoring the Union, and bringing about peace to our troubled land, I have tried to discharge my duty. If I know myself, and I think I do, there is no thought or pulsation of my heart but beats in unison with the cause of the Union; and if I shall be made the humble instrument of bringing about this great end of restoring peace and concord to our distracted country, the measure of my ambition will be filled, and I prepared to depart from this scene of action. For this generous and hearty reception, and this cordial welcome please accept, Mr. Mayor and citizens of Hartford, my sincere thanks.

Three cheers were then lustily given for the President, and the Governor's Horse-Guards were formed on the open ground east of the depot, and led the procession to the Park, where the military had been previously formed in line to receive the President, who sat in a beautiful open barouche drawn by four chestnut-colored horses. Gov. ENGLISH and Mayor CHAPMAN were in the same carriage. While they were waiting for the other members of the party to take their places in carriages many of the people crowded around and shook hands with the President. In the carriage following the President were Secretary SEWARD and Postmaster General RANDALL; then followed a long line of carriages with members of the Presidential party, the Committee of Arrangements, the Judges of Courts, members of the Legislature, members of the Hartford City Government, and others. Gov. ENGLISH's staff rode in front of and flanking the President's carriage, and General PRENTICE's staff immediately after. Washington and Columbian Commanderies of Knights Templar, from Washington, with the Marine Band, who are the President's special escort during his trip, formed on Asylum-street, and joined the procession, which moved up Church and down High-street on its way to the Park. Thousands of people were there assembled to witness the ceremonies. As the procession moved through several of the principal streets, the President acknowledged the cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs by repeated bows. Many of the houses were adorned with flags and wreaths of flowers. The procession halted at the Allyn House, where the President and party were conducted to the parlor. There the Hon. A. J. GALLUP, Chairman of the Committee on the part of the Senate, and Hon. Mr. IVES, Chairman of the Committee on the part of the House, invited him to the Legislative Hall. The President accepted the invitation, and the President and party then re-entered their carriages and passed through several of the streets to the Capitol. Here there were large crowds waiting to greet the President, and cheered him vociferously as he entered the building. The party was conducted to the Senate chamber, where the members were in their places. The Hon. EPHRAIM H. HYDE, the President of that body, spoke as follows:

SENATORS: It is with pleasure at this time that we extend our honors to the Executive of the nation, during this, his first visit to New-England, and in these halls of legislation to pass our personal respects to him, and welcome him to Connecticut, as the guest of the State, a citizen eminently distinguished for his devotion to the public welfare, I have the honor, Senators, of introducing to you the President of the United States.

The entire audience received the President with enthusiastic cheers and clapping of hands.

The President replied:

GENTLEMEN: I have only to return my sincere thanks for the cordial welcome given me by the State of Connecticut, which you in part represent. In response to your remarks about my devotion to the public welfare, I will only say that the best efforts of my life have been exerted for the maintenance of the Constitution, enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the Union of the States. [Applause followed from the Senators and others in the chamber.]

The President was then introduced to the Senators.

Secretary SEWARD, having been next introduced, said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—for I now address you as such, as I have myself been a Senator. I know well that, however high distinctions may seem to us now, yet in the history that one distinction which shall obliterate all distinctions, will be the title of an American citizen, like the Chief Magistrate under whom I am employed, and with whom I cheerfully serve in the public counsel. I have no speech to make on this occasion. I have a reason better than any he has assigned or could assign. I have swung around this circle with him until at last I have come within sixty-five miles of the place I was born, and a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country." I am too good a Christian to speak near home. When I come within the verge of home I am always mute. [Laughter and cheers.]

Postmaster-General RANDALL was next introduced, and congratulated the Senators that, for the time being, a warm reception had been given to the President, without regard to political associations. In paying respect to him, a compliment had been expressed for the entire people, for he represents a majority of the people; whether all agree or not, he represents the majority of power and dominion of forty millions of people. It was well, therefore, for them all to forget their partisanism, and to remember that they have one common hope in the country, and all are interested in the general welfare. [Applause.]

Maj.-Gens. ROUSSEAU and GRANGER were next introduced. The former merely bowed to the assembly, while the latter returned his thanks for the welcome, saying that America was his birthplace and the home of his ancestors. The party next proceeded to the House of Representatives, where Speaker WAIT, in the name of the members of that body, welcomed the President. Although, he said, we may differ as to public policy, we recur with infinite pleasure to the noble and patriotic attitude assumed by you during the dark hours when our country was in peril. I trust your sojourn may be agreeable. I should be pleased to show you our State; it is small, but stands prominent in energy, industry and patriotism. [Cheers.]

The President then returned his thanks for the reception, independent of party, and for the complimentary terms in which the speaker had alluded to him.

Secretary SEWARD, Postmaster-General RANDALL, and Gens. ROUSSEAU and GRANGER, were next introduced and applauded.

Secretary SEWARD, being pressed for a speech, said:

MR. SPEAKER: I will take your word for it, but I must confess to a pleasant surprise. I can hardly believe that in this stormy political season the House of Representatives of Connecticut has charity enough for me to desire to hear me speak; my time to speak is to be at a future age, and the tongue that is to plead for me will speak when mine is cold and silent in the dust. Mr. Speaker, since the House is so complaisant that they will hear me speak, let me tell them the short experience of a long political life. Seventeen or eighteen years ago this country was approaching the brink of a fearful danger, that danger was nothing less than that in the short probable term of my own time the Union would be dissolved, and that in the place of the United States which our forefathers had established, my eyes would close upon a dissevered Republic; a slave Union extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the 45th parallel of north longitude and west of the Mississippi; and, if Providence would tolerate it, a free Republic North and East of the Mississippi. That was was the prospect before us—that was the "irrepressible conflict." [Applause] It was whether there should be a civil war, which would dissolve the Union, and at the same time doom the rights of human nature on this continent and throughout the world. That danger has been happily surmounted, and even its lingering terror has ceased. In its place the people of the United States have now before them a prospect the most glorious that ever dawned upon any nation on the globe, the prospect of one whole united and indissoluble Republic without a single slave, where every man shall be a freeman, where every man may have a voice and may participate in the government of a nation extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, aye! and approaching the shores of Japan and China, from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to the Arctic Ocean. [Loud applause.] That is the prospect upon which I now make bold to congratulate the representatives of the people of Connecticut. Unless party spirit, unless prejudice and passion can be stronger than I have ever yet found them, this prospect which I have described is to be the consummation of the Administration which was begun by ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and is to end with that of ANDREW JOHNSON. [Cheers.] Aye more, and if you but give us the support of generous freemen, loving your country above all other countries, and desirous to promote the advancement of mankind, I will extend the picture a little farther, and show you the flag of the United States waving on Plymouth Rock on the east, and at the same time throwing forth its folds from the golden gate in the west, and from castellated towers in the tropics to the Northern Pole. [Great applause.] Fellow-citizens—I thank you for your courtesy. I hope I have not abused your patience. But let me say this to you: If ever you invite me to speak to you, I must speak what I feel and think, not what you wish me to feel and think. If you will excuse my frankness at this time, I trust we shall be better acquainted hereafter; and as they have tolerated me south of the Potomac, and permitted the utmost freedom of utterance there, I hope the same privilege will be accorded on either shore of the St. Lawrence, should I ever speak there. [Applause.]

The other members of the party were then severally introduced to the spectators present, including the members of the House, when President JOHNSON said:

GENTLEMEN: In rising to part with you and saying good-bye, I have no disposition to deliver an address. I am before you under circumstances peculiarly gratifying to me, and which I hope may excite no party acrimony. I am proud to meet so many of my fellow-citizens, especially of Connecticut, to exchange the ordinary civilities which should always be exchanged between persons living under the same government. In this connection, and bidding you farewell, I must make one remark, which I hope may not be considered politicol in the party sense, we all have our political differences; but when we inquire whot these differences are, we find that they rest more on prejudice than on a just appreciation of one another's sentiments. The fact cannot be denied that the prejudice which alienated and separated us to some extent has arisen from a misapprehension of the principles which we severally entertain. I feel well assured, nay, I was convinced, by my recent visit to Massachusetts that all we want to make us better friends is to be brought more frequently in association. Then all sharp corners and right angles on which hate and ill-will rest will be blunted and rounded by the friction of a more common interchange. [Applause.] I thank God that the era of good will has commenced among the people of the North, East, South and West. The law of peace is seen after the storm, and the time has come when we all can stand around the altar of a common country, and in upturned faces declare that our Gods and altars shall all be destroyed, and sink into the common dust, but that our Constitution and Government shall be preserved. [Three cheers.] Standing here before you, and understanding my own feelings, I repeat that I have none but the promotion of the glory and the advancement of the interests of my country. [Renewed applause.] It is true I am not extremely old, but the best energies of my life and my little intellect have been devoted to the great mass of my countrymen, Though I may have erred, and to err is moral, my errors have been those of the head and not of the heart. All that I have, property and life, has been periled for the preservation of the Union. But when clouds thickened around me, I made conscientious conviction my courage, my country my aim, and the Constitution my guide. I am proud, it is the proudest period of my life, to be in New-England. So long as my heart beats and sends forth its pulsations to the extremities, so long will the kindness and manifestations of regard extended me during my visit be remembered. I shall cherish them until my body shall be consigned to the tomb. I thank you, Sir, and through you the people of Connecticut, for the cordial welcome. [Applause, long continued, followed the closing of the speech.]

The party then returned to their hotel, the Allyn House, and dined with the Governor and other prominent citizens of the State.

The President this evening received visits from numerous ladies and gentlemen for about an hour, when he was compelled to retire on account of fatigue, carrying with him an armful of boquets. Thousands of citizens and many from a distance were deeply disappointed in not securing an introduction to him. The reception here has not been so enthusiastic as it was in Boston. The party will leave here to-morrow morning at 8:30 for New-Haven. They will remain there until the afternoon, and then take the cars for New-York. The present programme is not to stop in the latter City, but proceed straight on homeward, perhaps visiting Annapolis before reaching Washington.

Violations of the Passenger Act in California—Suits Commenced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, June 25.

Suits have been commenced in behalf of the State, against the agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to recover $230,000 for the violation of the Passenger Act, by refusing to pay the commutation tax to the Commissioners of Emigration, as prescribed by the statute; also against the owners and consignees of the ships *Garland*, *Ellen Southard* and *Gem of the Ocean*, to recover $617,000 for violation of the same act. The law under which these suits are brought provides that the owners, masters and consignees of vessels are liable to a commutation tax of $5 per head on all passengers from foreign ports; and in case of failure or refusal to comply with the law, they will be liable to $1,000 for each passenger as a penalty.

THOMAS H. SEELEY has declined the nomination of Harbor Commissioner on the Democratic ticket. J. H. CUTTER, of San Francisco, has been substituted.

Her Britannic Majesty's steam frigate *Zealous*, Rear-Admiral GEO. F. HASTINGS, Callao, arrived to-day, and relieved the *Sutler* as flagship of the Pacific Squadron. The steamers *Montana*, from Panama, arrived, and *Moses Taylor*, for San Juan, sailed to-day.

Flour and wheat are dull, but quotations are unchanged. Legal-tenders 73¾.

New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, June 26.

The election for Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum has been postponed to the 23d day of July.

Illegal Registration at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, June 26.

The case of MARK DARONAY, charged with perjury, having registered though disfranchised by the Alexandria State Constitution, was before the United States Commissioner to-day. District Attorney CHANDLER, who has just returned from Washington, asked a postponement until July 25, as he felt justified in saying Congress would reverse STANBERY's opinion, and thereby settle matters. The Commissioner held the case under advisement.

In the case of THOS. B. WHITE, for the same offence, the prisoner was discharged.

NEW-YORK CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Slow Progress of Business—State Canals—Female Suffrage—Negro Suffrage—Official Corruption—Saratoga.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 26, 1867.

The Convention continues to drag its slow length along with quiet and philosophical deliberation, such as becomes a body of its weight of character. As yet there has been little or no discussion of general principles, or of specific plans of form. There have been debates which have drawn out much ability, and have been interesting to the auditor, but they have been almost wholly confined to matters of detail and points of order. In the meantime many propositions for constitutional amendment, mostly crude and impracticable, have been submitted, but they have gone to the appropriate Committees without debate. There they will be considered and digested; such of them as are deemed valuable will be included in the consolidated plan which each of the Committees will present for reform in the department of the Constitution referred to it. When the Committees or any one of them shall present its report, then the true interest of the Convention will begin, and whether its labors shall be crowned by the submission and popular ratification of an improved Constitution or not, it is certain that the discussions which will be the feature of the later period of the Convention, will be made memorable by the talent which they will call out, and will be the means of greatly instructing and enlightening the people as to the true fundamental principles of their institutions.

CANALS.

Mr. GREELEY, strange to say, has a hobby. He is determined that the canals shall be sold, and managed by private persons or companies. Hence, he offered on the first day of the Convention a resolution calling upon the Canal Commissioners for a detailed statement of the cost of constructing, repairing and operating the canals, respectively, and of their revenues for the time of their construction. The intent of this was not fully understood at the time, but it is now supposed that it was for the purpose of fixing a proper sum to be charged for the canals, and at the same time demonstrating that they are a burden to the State finances. The resolution was carried with some modification, and in due time the Commissioners replied that they had not in their possession the accounts of the canals, but that the Auditor was the person of whom the information should be sought. Mr. GREELEY last week attacked the reply of the Commissioners as evasive, and moved that it be returned to them. The canal interest has strong advocates in the Convention, and these immediately joined issue with Mr. GREELEY, who was obliged to fight his battle pretty much single handed. The debate was the liveliest we have had so far, and was renewed again this morning. Mr. GREELEY submitted very quietly to-day to an amendment sending his interrogatories to the Auditor, and in this shape the resolution was adopted with much unanimity.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

A very respectable minority of the Convention will be found ready to vote for engrafting the principle of female suffrage upon the Constitution, and it will not lack powerful and earnest advocates on the floor, but it cannot possibly prevail. Still, it is evident that the movement has gained much strength among our public men during the last few years.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The real bone of contention in this Convention seems now likely to be the matter of unrestricted negro suffrage. On this alone are party lines likely to manifest themselves. The Democrats would acquiesce at once in a compromise by which this question should be separately submitted to the people, but the Radical element here seems determined that the word "white" shall be expunged from the new Constitution, and that it shall stand or fall with this principle. How this matter will be disposed of remains to be seen. The Democrats are generally very anxious that an amended Constitution shall result from the labors of the Convention, and, secretly, many of them are well-disposed toward the enfranchisement of the negroes, but they feel no confidence in their ability to bring up the Democratic masses to an indorsement of it. Hence they are greatly exercised upon this matter already.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Mr. GEORGE OPDYKE, to-day, succeeded in carrying his resolutions for the appointment of a Special Committee to consider the subject of official corruption and its remedy. If the members generally were aware of it this is the really vital question before the Convention. If things go on in the present fashion much longer, it will be mere child's play to frame amended constitutions and laws, our country will perish from dry rot in spite of them all.

SARATOGA.

A considerable party of the Convention are wire-pulling for an adjournment to Saratoga. To-day a motion was made for the appointment of a Committee to report on the propriety of going thither. Mr. JOHN E. DEVLIN, of New-York, proposed to amend by instructing the Committee also to inquire into the propriety of going to that City. This amendment, which was carried by a large majority, seemed to crush the hopes of the Saratoga party, and a motion to lay the matter on the table was then carried by 70 to 61.

Fifteenth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 26.

The following memorials were presented:

By Mr. HARRIS—Of the citizens of Williamsville, Erie County, in favor of prohibiting Legislatures and municipalities from appropriating funds for religious purposes.

By Mr. RATHBURN—For universal suffrage.

By C. E. PARKER—Of the citizens of Tioga County on the same subject.

By Mr. LAPHAM—For female suffrage.

By Mr. GRAVES—Thirty-seven petitions from various parts of the State, asking for universal suffrage.

By Mr. STRATTON—Of H. B. WILSON, of New-York, on official corruption, and suggesting a mode of reform.

The President presented a communication from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution relative to Indians in this State. Laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were presented:

Mr. GERRY called up the resolution asking for the number of bills introduced in the Legislature last Winter relating to the City of New-York.

Mr. DONALDSON moved to amend by restricting the resolution to the bills passed. Lost.

Mr. KRUM moved to amend by adding the titles of bills relating to corporations. The motion was agreed to, and the resolution as amended, passed.

Mr. OPDYKE called up the resolution asking for the appointment of a Select Committee of five to consider the subject of preventing official corruption. Adopted.

Mr. HAND offered a resolution providing for the review of bills passed by the Legislature by the Court of Appeals. Referred.

Mr. T. W. DWIGHT offered a resolution relative to the veto power of the Governor. Referred.

Mr. BECKWITH called up a resolution offered yesterday asking for information concerning the cost and business of Champlain Canal.

Mr. MILLER desired information concerning all the canals in the State. Attempts had been made heretofore to get information about our canals, and these attempts have shown the difficulty of procuring such information. It had been shown that the Canal Department was divided up into bureaus, with no responsible head; that the whole thing was a mysterious concern. There had been gross mismanagement on our canals. Business men had met to consider the subject and ascertain who was to blame, but it was difficult to find any one responsible. We must probe this canal subject to the bottom. There was no subject before the people of so much importance and of so much interest as that relating to our canal policy. We must ascertain who is to blame for the mismanagement of our canals and fix the responsibility where it belongs.

Mr. FRANCES moved that the Committee on Suffrage consider the propriety of imposing a poll tax upon every person exercising the right of suffrage. Referred.

Mr. A. F. ALLEN called up the resolutions relative to the accrued interest on the Common School Fund and bonds for land sold. Adopted.

By Mr. LARREMORE—Calling upon the State Legislature to pass a general law relative to gas companies.

By Mr. KINNEY—Giving Justices of the Peace concurrent power with Coroners relative to inquests. Referred.

By Mr. SEYMOUR—A plan for the organization of the Legislature. Referred.

By Mr. GRAVES—That this Convention keep an open session from Monday next until July 8 at 7:30 P. M. Laid over.

Mr. POND called up the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of five to consider the propriety of adjourning this Convention to Saratoga.

Mr. STRATTON moved that the Committee consist of one from each judicial district. Agreed to.

Mr. GREELEY moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost, 46 to 70.

Mr. SYLVESTER moved to amend that, after the Convention shall be in session two weeks at Saratoga, it shall adjourn to Niagara Falls, and after it has been in session two weeks at Niagara Falls, to adjourn to Lebanon Springs. [Laughter.] Ruled out of order.

Mr. BICKFORD said if the Convention was to adjourn to Saratoga, it must meet at some place there. No place was named in the resolution, but the place spoken of outside was an opera-house.

Mr. DEVELIN moved to insert after the word "Saratoga," "or City of New-York." Adopted.

Mr. C. L. ALLEN moved to postpone further consideration of the resolution until July 9.

Mr. POND said if a Committee was to be appointed it should not be delayed. If the Convention was to adjourn it should do so by the time named. The Committee should be appointed so that they could report before the adjournment over the 4th of July.

Mr. MERRITT moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely. Carried—70 to 61.

Mr. GREELEY moved to adjourn. Lost.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN called up the resolution providing for an adjournment from Friday to Tuesday, July 9, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Mr. GRAVES moved to amend that the Convention keep an open session from Friday until July 8, to enable Committees to pursue their labors, and that Committees report to the Convention at that time in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. ALVORD moved to amend that when the Convention adjourn on Wednesday next, it be to the succeeding Monday, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mr. GRAVES withdrew his amendment.

Mr. ALVORD's amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. C. C. DWIGHT moved that the Committee on Suffrage inquire into the propriety of making an enumeration of all females over 21 years age, of and of submitting the question of female suffrage to them by ballot, yes or no. Referred.

Mr. M. J. TOWNSEND called up the resolution of Mr. GREELEY, returning an answer to the Commissioners of the Canal Fund to said Commissioners, and moved to amend by directing inquiries for information to the Auditor of the Canal Department.

Mr. GREELEY accepted the amendment.

Mr. HATCH moved to amend that the Auditor of the Canal Department be requested to communicate to this Convention the amount of revenues of the Erie Canal which have been appropriated for construction and maintenance of lateral canals, and also the amount of decrease in the revenues of the Erie Canal annually, and in the aggregate, caused by the diversion of its business by either of the lateral canals, with the interest thereon, to the close of the last fiscal year.

Mr. GREELEY accepted the amendment.

Mr. PROSSER moved to amend that in making up the accounts the interest shall be computed at five per cent., compounded annually.

Mr. GREELEY accepted the amendment.

Mr. HATCH moved to amend by including the amount of outstanding canal debt, and when due, and when the same would be paid, assuming as a basis of calculation for the future revenue of the toll receipts, the revenue from the same source for the last seven years.

Mr. GREELEY accepted the amendment.

After debate, Mr. BROOKS said he believed that all information called for was contained in pamphlets now on the desks of the members. He would move to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

The resolution as amended was then adopted.

Mr. VAN CAMPEN called up the resolution introduced yesterday, asking the State Engineer for information relating to the amount of freights, in tons, carried on railroads of this State. Adopted.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Another Rebellion in Progress—Foreign Powers Denounced.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 26.

A letter to the San Francisco *Bulletin* from Colima, dated June 14, says: CORONA, with a large body of troops, has marched against Gens. LASADA PLACIDE VEGO, who were raising an army at ZEPIE, though nobody knows their actual intentions.

We are still far from a satisfactory solution of the Mexican question. The Republicans who suffered in the late war are asking more than the Government can grant. They want not only honor and distinction for themselves, but banishment of the Imperialists and confiscation of their property for their general benefit. Every where the meanest kind of denunciations prevail. The press generally join in the abuse of foreign Powers for having recognized MAXIMILIAN and of all the foreigners residing in the country.

Various manufacturing establishments about being started have been abandoned for the present. Nobody dares enter any business where ready cash must be displayed.

Gov. VEGA has no sincere intention of satisfying the demands of the Liberals, or of protecting the persecuted.

Proclamation from Gov. Wells, of Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, June 26.

Ex-Gov. WELLS, having waited sufficient time for the President to decide on his removal, and the latter not having acted in the matter, has determined upon issuing a proclamation declaring himself still Governor, and Gov. FLANDERS an usurper; declaring null and void his subsequent and future acts, and directing the Sheriff and other civil officers not to obey his orders. This he believes to be the law under the Attorney-General's opinion. This will compel the President to act. He takes this course by advice of several lawyers here. His proclamation will be issued in a day or two, unless the President interferes.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Republican State Convention.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., Wednesday, June 26.

The Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court assembled yesterday.

Gen. JAMES L. SELFRIDGE, of Northampton, was elected temporary President.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported a list of officers, and JOHN SCOTT, of Huntingdon, for Chairman. The report was adopted, and Mr. SCOTT addressed the Convention upon the duties of the hour and the course necessary to be pursued.

On motion, ballotings were had for Judge, and on the ninth ballot HENRY W. WILLIAMS, of Allegheny, received 65 votes; Mr. RUSSELL THAYER, of Philadelphia, 40, and SAMUEL LYNN, of Centre, 23 votes.

Mr. WILLIAMS was declared elected.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock P. M., and Hon. E. D. MCPHERSON, Chairman, made the following report:

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, appealing again to the people, take pleasure in recalling, on repeated occasions, on which votes of the Commonwealth have sustained and ratified their candidates and principles, and strongly impressed with the importance of the issues involved in the ensuing election, make this declaration of their opinions and purposes.

First—That, in the name of the nation saved from treason, we demand security against its repetition by exacting from the vanquished such guarantees as will make treason so odious as to be forever impossible.

Second—That, as in the past, we cordially justified the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in all necessary acts for the suppression of the rebellion, we record it as our judgment that the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON has been chiefly faithless, because it has failed to gather up and fix in the organic and statute law the great principles which the war has settled, and without whose adoption as will of action peace is but a delusion and a snare.

Third—That in completion of the task of reconstruction so firmly as to be perpetual, it is indispensable that traitors beaten in the field shall not find sanctuary in the Courts; that the law shall not be tortured to justify or palliate the crimes of which the country's enemies have been guilty, and that the law of war shall be so distinctly declared by the Courts, that no disturbing and paralysing doubts may ever be raised, as in 1861, respecting the essential rights of Government or personal duties of citizens.

Fourth—That this Convention, speaking for the Republicans of Pennsylvania, unreservedly indorse the reconstruction measures of the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congress as the basis upon sound principles essentially just and wise, and promising an early loyal and permanent restoration of the rebel States to their share in the Government of the Union; that we denounce and condemn the offers of President JOHNSON through his pliant Attorney-General and the members of his Cabinet to evade those laws, by interfering to obstruct and prevent the enforcement in the spirit in which they were elected, and that we call upon Congress soon to meet promptly and decisively to dispose of this new nullification.

Fifth—That the thanks of the loyal men of this Convention are hereby tendered to Major-Gen. SHERIDAN and Major-Gen. SICKLES, for their publicly declared unwillingness to be made instrumental, in the startling and truthful words of the former, in opening under the Presidential decoration abroad. Macadamizing a way for perjury and fraud to travel on in pursuit of coveted repossession of political power in the rebel States; and that this Convention confidently expect that Gen. GRANT will vindicate his past record by cordially sustaining them in their patriotic efforts to execute the law.

Sixth—That President JOHNSON further merits our condemnation of his reckless pardon and attempted restoration to political rights of many of the chief conspirators against the Union, and that especially his persistent efforts to compel the release of JEFFERSON DAVIS without question for his crimes, were a reproach to the administration of justice and an insult to the whole loyal people of the nation.

Fraudulent Issue of City Notes in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Wednesday, June 26.

More removals are needed in this unreconstructed city. Mayor HEATH last night sent to the Board of Aldermen the startling information of the fraudulent issue of city notes to over a million and a half of dollars, for which the Comptroller and Treasurer are responsible. The Mayor demands their impeachment; and the Council are asked to repudiate this fraudulent issue. The five millions of city notes in circulation form almost the entire currency of the city. These notes are depreciating rapidly, and the suffering caused thereby will fall mostly on the mechanics and laborers. All of the city papers sustain this fraudulent issue, and allege that it has been put forth with the knowledge and consent of the City Councils. Well-informed men say that this over issue will largely exceed a million and a-half of dollars, as they have been printing notes all this time, and it is impossible to put any limit to the amount.

We have had three deaths by yellow fever; but no more deaths by cholera are reported.

Affairs in San Francisco—Union Ratification Meeting.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, June 26.

One of the largest meetings ever held in San Francisco assembled last night to ratify the Union nominations for State officers.

Accounts concerning the wheat crop continue favorable. The work of harvesting is progressing in many portions of the State under flattering circumstances. Invoices of the new crop are expected freely within a week or ten days. The nominal price for new is $1 60. Several vessels are already chartered to load grain for European ports.

Flour is in demand; extra, $6 50; superfine, $5 50; Oregon extra, $5 25; super, $4 50. Wheat, $1 50@$1 75. Legal tenders, 73¾.

Railroad Accident—One Man Killed and Another Injured.

ERIE, Penn., Wednesday, June 26.

A freight train on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad ran off the track at Pulaski, this morning, killing the brakeman.

A little boy, the son of HENRY JORDAN, was drowned to-day at the public dock.

S. L. FLEMING, of Millerfarm, this afternoon jumped from the New-York Express train at Philadelphia crossing, near Erie, and broke his leg.

Transportation of Freight to the Southwest.

LYNCHBURGH, Va., Wednesday, June 26.

The general officers of railroads comprising the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line met at the Norvall House yesterday, and arranged for increased time and tonnage between Norfolk and Memphis, Atlanta and Nashville. According to this arrangement freight from New-York will be put through to the terminal points above named in eight days.

Base Ball Match at New-Haven Postponed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Wednesday, June 26.

The match game of base ball between the Charter Oak and Pequot Clubs was postponed on the second inning on account of the rain storm. The score at the close of the second innning was: Charter Oaks, 10; Pequots, 8. The next game is arranged to be played at the same place on Wednesday next.

Kansas and Pacific Railroad—Damages Repaired.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 26.

The recent injuries by the flood to the Kansas and Pacific Railroad have been repaired. The trains are running regularly to Salina, and construction trains are running to Fort Harker.

No Indian troubles in Kansas have been reported since Saturday last.

Crops in Tennessee—A Man Hung.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, June 26.

Crop reports from the interior are generally favorable; fully two-thirds of the land in cultivation is planted in corn and small grains. The latter has been gathered with a fair yield. In Eastern Arkansas, along the Red River, the crops are almost entirely destroyed by the overflow.

A man named JEREMIAH HALE was found hung to a tree near Raleigh, yesterday morning, with a paper stating that it was done by outraged people for horse-stealing.

Reception of the President in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 26.

A meeting of bankers, merchants and other citizens, is called for to-morrow to make arrangements for a suitable reception of the President on his return from the East. The call is signed by leading men in commercial circles here.

Fire in Lowell.

BOSTON, Wednesday, June 26.

A fire in Lowell yesterday morning destroyed COWEN's bedstead factory and the bung and plug factory of ABRAM BACHELDER, together with a large amount of lumber. The loss is estimated at $60,000, about one-half of which is insured.

American (Waltham) Watches.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.—*Advertisement.*

American Watches at Factory Prices.
T. B. BYNNER & CO., No. 189 Broadway and No. 157 Fulton-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Special Notice.
Particular attention is requested to our extensive variety of patterns of solid silver FORKS, SPOONS and KNIVES, at prices which will repay the examination of the closest buyers.
STARR & MARCUS. No. 22 John-st., New-York.

A—No. 575 Broadway.
THE NEW STYLE OF DRESS.
No walking suits complete for ladies, gents and children, without BROOKS' POLISH or GAITER BOOTS. The only place to get a genuine article is at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

To Families.
COLGATE & COMPANY recommend to the public their Laundry Soap, believing it to afford greater actual value and economy in consequence of its absolute purity and the superiority of stock employed in its fabrication than any other household soap in use. It may be obtained of all first-class grocers or of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

Christadoro's Hair Dye is Universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory 6 Astor House.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

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SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." (*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*) 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines.—First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing-MACHINE and Button-hole Machine, 625 B'way.

MARRIED.

ACKERMAN—LOCKWOOD.—At Grace Church, Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 25, by Rev. S. M. Rice, Mr. GEORGE B. ACKERMAN to Miss GUSSIE V. LOCKWOOD.

BARGER—LOCKWOOD.—At Paterson, N. J., on Tuesday, June 25, by Rev. Dr. Hornblower, HENRY BARGER to HELEN M., only daughter of James D. Lockwood, Esq.

ANDREWS—BROWN.—On Tuesday, June 25, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. F. F. Rice and Rev. Dr. Hardenbergh, assisted by Rev. Dr. Moore, of Hempstead, CONSTANT A. ANDREWS to MARY VAN NOSTRAND, daughter of the late William Horace Brown, all of this City.

HENING—HALL.—On Wednesday, June 26, at Grace Church, Jersey City, by Rev. Spencer M. Rice, ROBERT M. HENING, Jr., to JULIA E., daughter of the late John P. Hall.

LAWSON—VAN WINKLE.—On Wednesday, June 26, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. F. E. Lawrence, SAMUEL LAWSON to ELMIRA, third daughter of the late David J. Van Winkle, of this City. No cards.

☞ Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy.

SEARS—BROWN.—On Wednesday, June 26, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. C. Hayden, HECTOR SEARS, of New-York, to LEORA C., daughter of L. C. Brown, M. D., of Painesville, Ohio.

TAYLOR—BIBBY.—On Tuesday, June 25, by Rev. Mr. Buckland, JAMES TAYLOR to Mrs. JOHN C. BIBBY, all of the City of New-York.

DIED.

CLARK.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 25, ELIZABETH, wife of John Clark, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Church, corner of Penn-st. and Marcy-av., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

☞ California papers please copy.

JULIFFE.—On Wednesday, June 26, aged 7 years, 5 months and 20 days, WILLIE RUSHBY, eldest son of William M. and S. Emma Juliffe.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 234 Raymond-st., between Fulton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 28th inst., at 3 P. M.

MOSEMAN.—At Portchester, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 26, FLORENCE ABENDROTH MOSEMAN, aged 11 years, 1 month and 12 days, daughter of Maria Elizabeth Moseman, and grand-daughter of the late William Moseman.

Notice of funeral in Friday's paper.

MORTIMER.—On Tuesday evening, June 25, after a long and painful illness, CHARLOTTE B., eldest daughter of the late Rev. Benjamin Mortimer, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Friday, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MICHALETTI.—On Monday, June 24, HANNAH MICHALETTI, aged 81 years and 6 months.

Her relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 11 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, William W. Clay, No. 23 West 31st-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 25, after a long and severe illness, ISAAC W. SMITH, formerly of Boston.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 447 West 47th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

STELLE.—At Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 25, WILLIAM B. STELLE, aged 34 years, 4 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, June 28, from his late residence, No. 204 Jersey-av., at 11 o'clock, and at the Baptist Church at Piscataway, N. J., at 2:45 o'clock.

STILES.—At his residence, in Springfield, N. J., on Tuesday, June 25, ABNER STILES, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Springfield, on Friday, June 28, at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation.

SMITH.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, June 25, after a long and painful illness, SHADRACH SMITH, aged 70 years and 5 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2½ o'clock on Friday, the 28th inst., without further notice. Train leaves the 27th-st. Depot, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 12:15.

SIMMONS.—Suddenly, on Monday afternoon, June 24, of congestion of the brain, Dr. JOHN SIMMONS, late resident physician of the City Prison, aged 66 years.

The funeral services will be held at St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., on Thursday afternoon, June 27, at 2 o'clock, directly after which the remains will be taken to the rooms of Crescent Lodge No. 402, F. & A. M., No. 8 Union-square, where a Lodge of Sorrow will be held. Friends of the family and members of the Masonic Fraternity are invited to attend.

☞ The members of Crescent Lodge, No. 402, are hereby summoned and required to attend at their rooms, No. 8 Union-square, on Thursday afternoon at 2½ o'clock, to participate in a Lodge of Sorrow over the remains of our lamented Brother JOHN SIMMONS.

WM. R. MERRIAM, Master.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 146.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, June 24, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Christopher-street, aged about thirty-five years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, full face, moustache and goatee. Dressed as follows: Red shirt, check vest, blue cloth pants, leather boots, and duck overalls. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EDWIN JAMES' BANKRUPT LAW,
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GENERAL ORDERS
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Publish this Day,
A NEW EDITION OF
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THE BANKRUPT LAW OF THE UNITED STATES. 1867. With Notes, and a Collection of American and English Decisions upon the Principles and Practice of the Law of Bankruptcy. Adapted to the Use of the Lawyer and Merchant. By EDWIN JAMES, of the New-York Bar, and one of the framers of the recent English Bankruptcy Amendment Act. 8vo, cloth, beveled edges, $4.

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THE ROUND TABLE,
NO. 127,
FOR SATURDAY, JUNE 29,
IS PUBLISHED TO-DAY,
and contains, besides the usual variety of contents, a proposed
CONSTITUTION FOR THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
⁂ The New Volume begins with the next number, 128.

WHAT MORE PLEASING SIGHT TO a thrifty housewife than a basketfull of snow-white clothes fresh from the wash? and what is more discouraging than to see the clothes of a rusty yellow, streaked with blue!
TIEMANN'S
LAUNDRY BLUE,
Prepared by
D. F. TIEMANN & Co.,
IS FREE FROM ACID,
and consequently always makes the clothes beautiful and white.
For sale by grocers and druggists.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

CRESYLIC SOAP.
A PERFECT DISINFECTANT.

In an official communication from the Registrar of the Board of Health, the attention of the public is called to the fact that "The disinfecting and antiseptic power of good Carbolic Acid is so great that 1 part of it to 50 or 100 parts of water is sufficient for ordinary purposes."

Under Letters Patent we have introduced a composition into soaps of which CARBOLIC ACID, and its active property CRESYLIC ACID are the chief ingredients, being the cheapest and most convenient method of using the best disinfectant known to science. These Soaps are also useful for exterminating bugs, roaches and insects of all kinds.
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GREAT UNION DEPOT
NATIONAL FIREWORK COMPANY.
NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.
"UNEQUALED IN BRILLIANCY, QUALITY AND NEW DESIGNS."

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

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of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN,
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DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.
ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.
Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, F. C. Wells & Co., No. 196 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FIREWORKS.
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.
The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.
JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer WESER, will close at this office on THURSDAY, June 27, at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WITH A BOX OF PHENIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap! Durable! Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-st.

FINANCIAL

U. S. 5-20 COUPONS,

Due July 1,

Cashed in Gold,

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September, November and January Coupons bought on favorable terms.

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U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
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U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
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Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT.

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GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY."

$20,000

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Registered Interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

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Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

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Issue Letters of Credit for the use of Travelers, payable in

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Berlin,	Hamburg,	Rome,
Bremen,	Hanover,	Rotterdam,
Brussels,	Heidelberg,	Trieste,
Carlsruhe,	Leipsic,	Turin,
Cassel,	London,	Venice,
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STOCKS AND BONDS AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGE,
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

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Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

SUBSCRIPTION TO NEW STOCK.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, Penn., May 26, 1867.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of authority recently granted to the Board of Directors of this Company, books of subscription will be opened at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New-York, from the 20th to the 29th day of June next, inclusive, for the taking of 15,000 shares in the new stock of the Company at eighty per cent. of its par value, twenty per cent. of such par value representing the amount of bonds redeemed by the sinking funds, being credited to the subscribers.

Those who are registered as shareholders on the 10th day of June will possess the privilege of subscribing to the extent of fifteen per cent. of the shares then standing in their name. Such eighty per cent. will be payable in cash at the time of subscription. No fractional shares will be issued.

Certificates for such new stock will be ready for delivery during the month of July. The transfer-books will close on said 10th day of June, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on the morning of the 17th of June next.

By order of the Board.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to charter, that the third installment of $15 on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York is due on the 1st day of July next. Subscribers will please call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and pay the installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment in order that this payment may be receipted upon it.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL COMPANY, No. 229 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL COUPONS ON THE First Mortgage Land Grant Ten per Cent. Bonds of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, due July 1, 1867, will be paid upon presentation, on and after date, at the Ocean National Bank of New-York.

H. S. WELLES, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad, due July 1, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President C. P. R. R.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1867, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York.

E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, COR. MOTT-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, July 1, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date.

JOHN NEWELL, President.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., June 19, 1867.

GEORGIA STATE COUPONS PAYABLE in New-York July 1, will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic. All others at the places named on their face.

JNO. JONES, Treasurer State of Georgia.

CITY RAILROAD BONDS FOR SALE.—$20,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the "Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company," due 1880, interest Jan. 1 and July 1.

CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, No. 50 Exchange-place.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, June 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due July 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

M. H. VAN DYKE, Assistant Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81....	106⅞	109	June, 7-30........	106⅜	106⅝
Coupon, 1881....	113¼	113¾	July, 7-30........	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62..	107½	107¾	N.Y.7 Pc.B.Loan	104¾	105
5-20 Coupon, '62..	110⅞	110⅞	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64..	107⅝	107¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118⅜	119
5-20 Coupon, '65..	107⅝	107⅞	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117½	118
5-20 " new, '65..	110⅜	110¾	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
10-40 Registered.	100¼	100½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅜	116⅝
10-40 Coupon.....	100½	100¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅝
Gold............	138¼	138⅜	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
August, 7-30.....	106⅜	106⅝	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114⅛	114⅜

WE ARE BUYING THE FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES, AND SELLING THE NEW 5-20 BONDS AT MARKET RATES. HOLDERS OF THE TREASURY NOTES will find it ADVANTAGEOUS TO EFFECT THE EXCHANGE.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30's PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,
SEVEN-THIRTIES
AND
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES ON COMMISSION ONLY.

INTEREST allowed on balances.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

Particular attention given to orders for the purchase or sale of the Adams, American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co., and Merchants' Union Express Stocks.

All orders faithfully executed

JOSIAH HEDDEN, ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
JUNE 26, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC.

No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $27 45.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $1 45.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, July coupon off, and pay $33 65.
ON EACH $1,000.

80,000 BONDS

OF THE NEW-BRUNSWICK WATER COMPANY.

These are First Mortgage Bonds, bearing interest 7 per cent. per annum, in May and November, and are a first-class security.

EDWARD S. VAIL & WARREN HARDENBERG,
No. 58 Wall-st.

U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS,

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. IN LAWFUL MONEY.

The attention of savings banks and other institutions is invited to these Bonds as the most desirable of all the Government Securities for long investments. For sale by

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

BANKING HOUSE OF **TURNER BROTHERS,** NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., CORNER OF PINE, OPPOSITE U. S. TREASURY.

WE RECEIVE DEPOSITS AND MAKE COLLECTIONS, THE SAME AS AN INCORPORATED BANK.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES.

WE ALSO EXECUTE ORDERS FOR PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD ON COMMISSION.

TURNER BROTHERS.

OFFICE OF EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.

Coupons of the Bonds of this Company, indorsed by the State of Tennessee, also those not indorsed, payable in New-York July 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. Wilson, Callaway & Co., No. 44 Broad-st., New-York.

Those payable in Augusta will be paid at the office of Dr. J. Milligan, Cashier Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, Augusta, Ga.

THOS. H. CALLAWAY, President.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK.
NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK.
HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS,
JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c.,
WANTED AND FOR SALE.
APPLY TO
GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST.
Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

PENSACOLA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD AND TALLAHASSEE RAILROAD BONDS.

NOTICE.

The interest due on the 1st of July next, payable in New-York, on the above Bonds, upon which the past due coupons have been funded, will be paid at the office of ROGERS' Locomotive and Machine Works, No. 44 Exchange-place.

NOTICE.

DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at Quebec on THURSDAY, the 11th day of July, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon.

GEO. H. SIMARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, held pursuant to notice, in the Village of Hawley, Penn., on Wednesday, June 12, 1867, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

JOHN EWEN, WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC L. PLATT, WM. R. GRIFFITH,
JOHN Q. JONES, JONATHAN THORNE,
CHARLES MORGAN, GEORGE L. BROWN,
E. JUDSON HAWLEY.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, JOHN EWEN, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

ED. H. MEAD, Secretary.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

COUPONS ON THE SEVEN AND THREE-tenths (7 30-100) Interest Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, due July 1 prox., will be paid at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., on and after that date.

JOHN BALLANTINE, Treasurer Allegheny Valley Railroad.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—The interest due on the above bonds July 1, 1867, for Coupon No. 3, will be paid on and after July 1, at the Central National Bank.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD and Gold Room wishes to form a connection with some established house. Address Box No. 4,862 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—NOTE OF McCULlough's Lead Company, No. 397, dated June 10, 1867, at three months from date, for four thousand (4,000) dollars, drawn to the order of and indorsed by James McCullough. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. McCULLOUGH'S LEAD COMPANY, No. 60 Duane-st.

DIVIDENDS.

74th DIVIDEND.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay July 1 its 74th SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT., leaving a surplus nearly as large as their capital.

F. P. FURNALD, Pres't. C. BURKHALTER, Vice-Pres't.
T. C. BERGEN, Sec'y.

CAPITAL $5,000,000.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3 prox.

B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

NOTICE.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., HARTFORD, June 20, 1867.

A quarterly dividend of $3, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 25th day of June, inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on Monday, July 1, 1867. Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank. The transfer-books will be closed the 25th day of June, to reopen the 2d day of July.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer-books are closed. By order of the Board.

G. L. CROWELL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2½ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at Boston this 19th day of June, 1867, it was

Voted, That a Dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government Tax, be, and the same is hereby declared payable on the third day of July next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 21st instant. Payment to be made to stockholders residing in Michigan and registered at Boston, at the office of the general receiver in Detroit; to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, in said office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Transfer-books of the Company be closed from the 21st inst. until the 3d of July next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 5TH OF JULY NEXT. TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST., NEW-YORK, June 13, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FOUR per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st of July next.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopened July 2.

C. T. CARLTON, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors, held at this date, JOHN H. BAKER, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President, and DANIEL CHAUNCEY, Esq., Vice-President, and a semi-annual dividend was declared of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1.

WALTER NICHOLS, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1.

The transfer book will remain closed until July 2.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 17 until July 8, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on and after July 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 2d prox.

C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next.

The transfer book will be closed until that date.

JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, (free of all tax,) payable on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1867.

THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.

By order of the Board.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 1st July next.

The tranfer books will be closed from this date to July 2, 1767.

JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 1.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until 8th July next.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five (5) per cent. has been declared, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. until first proximo.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 1st prox.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 BROAD-ST., June 21, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., (free of Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until July 3.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3.

WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY.—Dividend—The Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from tax) of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, payable on and after July 15.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2.

J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until that date.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1867.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after July 1.

IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of government tax, payable on and after July 1.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INS. CO., No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867.

TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, will be paid at this office (free of Government tax) on and after July 1, 1867. Transfer books will be closed from and after the 22d inst. until July 1, 1867.

WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after July 1, free of Government tax.

Transfer-books will be closed from this date to July 2.

A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN, June 22, 1867.

A DIVIDEND (SEMI-ANNUAL) OF SEVEN per cent. was declared this day by the directors, payable to the stockholders, free of tax, on and after 1st July next.

J. G. JENKINS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT. free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867.

The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK—THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867—The usual QUARTERLY Dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the first day of July next.

G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until July 1, inclusive.

JOHN L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.)

Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 1 will receive interest from that date.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

SOUTHWEST CORNER OF BOWERY AND CANAL-ST.

1867—JULY INTEREST.

The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from Government tax, will be paid, on and after MONDAY, July 22, on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of July. Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of July.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. Bank-books in German, French and English.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

A dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, which have been deposited for three or six months prior to July 1, will be paid on and after the 15th of July.

Interest not drawn will be credited and will draw interest as principal.

By order of the Trustees.

HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the thirty-third semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and less, and five per cent. on larger sums, payable on and after July 15.

The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID, FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX, ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

All money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

Their usual dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, free from tax, will be paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000, on after July 17. $1 received. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. Interest commences July 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 21.

SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, NO. 516 BROADWAY.—Dividend for six months to July 1, payable according to by-laws Monday, July 15, 1867, at the following rates per annum, viz.: SIX PER CENT. on sums of $5 and not over $500, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums, free from tax.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
JUNE 13, 1867.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.

ANOTHER REDUCTION OF PRICES.

THE IMMENSE STOCK

at warerooms of CALVIN WITTY, will now be sold at GREAT BARGAINS.

No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

A FINE PAIR OF LARGE BLACK COACH HORSES, 16 hands high, perfectly sound and kind, and very stylish, lately owned by Gen. Chas. C. Dodge, who is now in Europe, will be sold cheap. Also, fine Princess metal coach Harness.

Apply at private stable No. 105 East 41st-st., near Park-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT PARK PHÆtons, two coupes, two sets double harness, at No. 5 East 39th-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 125 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

PROPOSALS.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat*, to wit:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

5 tons (2,240lbs.) spelter; 100 tons (2,240lbs.) broad top coal; 6 plates Sligo charcoal plate iron fire box No. 1 9ft. 10in. long, ⅞in. thick, 2ft. 4in. to 3ft. wide; 40ft. 3in. angle iron, to be of the best manufacture described, true to sizes, free from all defects, and plate iron to stand flanging without seaming.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

100 seamless brass tubes 2¼in. outside diameter, 6ft. 5in. long; 194 pieces white pine timber 4x6 and 12 to 40ft. long; 18 8-qr. books demy full bound, to be ruled and printed as may be directed.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

40 bolts, No. 4 and 25 bolts, No. 5 cotton canvas.

Responsible security required for the *prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded. Blank forms with further particulars* for bidders to be had at this office.

GARRETT R. BARRY, Paymaster United States Navy.

NAVAL SUPPLIES.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, *which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered free of expense to Government at the New-York Navy-yard, and subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:*

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

6 dozen whitewash brushes.
2,000 pounds red lead, dry.
300 feet India-rubber hose, five-ply, 2½ inch.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

40 lap-welded iron boiler tubes, 3½ inches in diameter, 79 inches long.

Responsible security required for the *prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded*. Blank forms, with *further particulars* for bidders, to be had at this office.

GARRETT R. BARRY, Paymaster United States Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.

The machine must be the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.

The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 19, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of twenty-three feet at mean low water, by widening and deepening the channel across the "Upper Middle Bar" in Boston Harbor to an aggregate of 4,000 cubic yards; said dredging to be conducted in accordance with the plans and general instructions of the Engineer in charge, who will also designate such locality for the deposition of the dredged material as may be approved by the Harbor Commissioners.

The material to be dredged consists of from two to three feet of coarse sand and gravel at the surface, and below this, of clay.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, &c., required, and to perform all the labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of ninety per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant or defective bids. Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the sum of twenty five per cent. on the amount of contracts for the faithful performance of the work.

Proposals must be indorsed: "Proposals for Dredging Channel across the Upper Middle Bar Boston Harbor," and addressed to Brevet Major-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A., and state the price per cubic yard for dredging and removing the material and depositing it in the locality assigned.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the U. S. Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR, CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for dredging to the depth of 23 feet, at mean low water, the Southwest Point of Lovell's Island, in Boston Harbor, to an aggregate amount of 130,000 cubic yards, under the direction and to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge; also the west end of the "Great Brewster Spit," west of the Lighthouse, to an aggregate amount of 15,000 cubic yards, and to the above-mentioned depth and conditions.

The material is gravel and shingle, and has to be deposited on Lovell's Island, upon a locality for this purpose to be assigned by the Engineer in charge; or may be removed by vessels, but cannot be dumped without a written permit from the Engineer in charge and the Harbor Commissioners, approving or assigning a locality where the material may be deposited without injury to the Harbor.

Contractors will be required to furnish all machinery, scows, cars, &c., and build a wharf, if required, for landing the dredged material, and perform all labor necessary in the prosecution of the work.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all exorbitant and defective bids.

Each bidder must be prepared to give bonds in the amount of 25 per cent. of the amount of contract for the faithful performance of the same.

Payments will be made monthly at the rate of 90 per cent. of the contract price, on the number of cubic yards dredged and removed to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Dredging in the Narrows, Boston Harbor," and must state the price per cubic yard for dredging and depositing the material, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF "PRESERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT OF BOSTON HARBOR," CITY HALL, BOSTON, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M. MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for blasting and removing two rocks, lying in the Narrows, between the Great Brewster Spit Lighthouse and George's Island, Boston Harbor, and called respectively "Tower Rock" and "Corwin Rock."

Contractors will be required to furnish all boats, machinery, &c., and to perform all labor necessary to the prosecution of the work.

The amount of rock to be removed, in the aggregate, to reduce the rocks to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, is about 8,000 cubic feet. The Government reserves the right to reject exorbitant bids, and no bid will be considered unless the party offering it shall give satisfactory evidence that he is trustworthy, and has the necessary skill and experience to perform the work.

Payments will be made from time to time on the amount of cubic feet removed, to the satisfaction of the Engineer in charge, at the rate of 50 per cent. of the contract price.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Removing Rocks in the Narrows in Boston Harbor," and must state the aggregate sum for the removal of the two rocks, and be addressed to Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. G. Foster, U. S. A.

Parties desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at the United States Engineer Office, City Hall, Boston, Mass.

J. G. FOSTER, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS FOR STREET IMPROVEMENTS AND FOR THE SUPPLY OF DRAIN AND SEWER PIPES.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it may be offered, the name of person making the same, and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, July 1, 1867, for the supply of about 70,000 lineal feet of sewer and drain pipes of different dimensions; also for the construction of SEWERS, as follows, viz.: (Spec. 12.) In 53d-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 13.) In 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between 4th and 5th avs. (Spec. 27.) In 46th and 51st sts., from their present terminations to the Hudson River. (Spec. 28.) In 71st-st., between 8th and 10th avs. (Spec. 29.) In 10th-av., from 51st-st. to and through 50th-st. to near 9th-av. (Spec. 30.) In 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and in 8th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.; also for construction of cross-walks in 129th-st., at 10th, 11th and 12th avs. and Broadway, and of STONE BLOCK PAVEMENTS, in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st.; also in Elm-st., from Broome to Spring-st.; also in 12th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.; also in 92d-st., from 3d-av. to East river; also in West-st., from Chambers to Watts-st., and also in 32d-st., from 4th to 5th-av.

Specifications and forms for bids can be obtained on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, June 18, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.

Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if it deemed for the public interests to do so.

GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL,
G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections:

First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867.

GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 21, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 30th inst. for supplying Ship-chandlery to the revenue cutters and boats on this station for the coming fiscal year.

Schedules of the articles required will be furnished on application at the Revenue Cutter Office, No. 23 Pine-st.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, June 3, 1867.

Sealed Proposals for each class, separately indorsed, "Proposals for Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,)" will be received at this office until the 1ST JULY NEXT, at 3 o'clock P. M., and the opening of the bids will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M. on the following day, for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named, the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which, with the form of offer and guarantee, will be furnished on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the classes named therein, by the commandants of the several Navy-yards, for the classes for the yards under their command, or by the Paymaster nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all of the yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; nor any bid which is not perfect and complete in itself according to the forms of offer and guarantee, and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are referred to the printed instructions, which will be furnished with the schedules, and they are hereby cautioned, and particularly notified, that their offers should be made on the printed form prescribed by the Bureau, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

All offers must be accompanied by the bidder's license, or a certified copy thereof, and the bidder must state distinctly at what Paymaster's office he desires all his bills to be paid.

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope, above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard).*"

"To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C."

The certificate to the guarantors' responsibility must be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered. If any articles are named in the schedules which are not known to be in common and general use, the bidders will ascertain promptly whether such articles can be procured or not, and if they cannot be obtained, the fact must be reported to the Bureau at once, before bids shall be received.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with the instructions accompanying the schedules will, at the option of the Bureau, be rejected.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered as follows:

Class No. 1, Bricks; No. 2, Stone; No. 4, Yellow Pine Lumber; No. 5, Oak and Hardwood; No. 6, White Pine, Spruce, Juniper, and Cypress; No. 7, Lime, Hair and Plaster; No. 8, Cement; No. 9, Gravel and Sand; No. 9½, Moulding and Firesand and Fireclay; No. 10, Slate; No. 11, Iron, Iron Spikes and Nails; No. 12, Steel; No. 13, Pig Iron; No. 14, Files; No. 15, Paints, Oils and Glass; No. 16, Ship Chandlery; No. 17, Hardware; No. 18, Stationery; No. 20, Hay and Straw; No. 21, Provender; No. 22, Charcoal; No. 23, Belting, Packing and Hose; No. 24, Sperm and Lubricating Oils; No. 25, Iron Work, Piping, &c.; No. 26, Augers; No. 27, Anthracite Coal; No. 29, Bituminous Cumberland Coal; No. 30, Semi-Bituminous Broad-top Coal; (and Pictou at Boston Yard;) No. 31, Copper and Composition Nails; No. 32, Machinery and Tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1, Clothing; No. 2, Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.; No. 3, Provisions; No. 4, Groceries; No. 5, Dry Goods; No. 6, Bread, &c.; No. 7, Tobacco; No. 8, Coal; No. 9, Paints, Oils, Glass, &c.; No. 11, Lumber; No. 12, Firewood; No. 13, Provender; No. 14, Miscellaneous; No. 15, Hardware; No. 16, Stationery; No. 17 Filling Ice-houses.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective Navy-yards and Naval Asylum:

BOSTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9½, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32.

NEW-YORK.

Nos. 1, 5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30, 31, 32.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 5, 6, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24, 30, 32.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Nos. 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29.

PENSACOLA.

Nos. 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 23, 24.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 10th of July next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offers, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards, on application to the Bureau. These schedules will be ready for delivery on the 24th of June, inst.

The Commandant of each Navy-yard, and the Purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1. Boiler Iron and Rivets.	No. 22. Colored Paints, Dryers, &c.
No. 2. Pig Iron.	No. 23. Stationery.
No. 3. Boiler Felting.	No. 24. Firewood.
No. 4. Gum Packing, Rubber Hose, &c.	No. 25. Hickory and Ash Plank and Butts.
No. 5. Sperm Oil.	No. 26. White Pine.
No. 6. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, &c.	No. 27. Black Walnut, Cherry, &c.
No. 8. Leather Belting, Hose, &c.	No. 28. Mahogany & White Holly.
No. 9. Tallow and Soap.	No. 29. Lanterns, &c.
No. 10. Engineers' Stores.	No. 30. Lignumvitæ.
No. 11. Engineers' Tools.	No. 31. Hydraulic Jacks, &c.
No. 12. Engineers' Instruments.	No. 32. Sour Flour, Crucibles, &c.
No. 13. Machinery.	No. 33. Patented Articles.
No. 14. Wrought Iron Pipe, Valves, &c.	No. 34. Cotton and Hemp Packing, &c.
No. 15. Brass and Copper Tubes.	No. 35. Anthracite Coal.
No. 16. Steel.	No. 36. Bituminous Coal.
No. 17. Iron Nails, Bolts, Nuts, &c.	No. 37. Sand, Lime, &c.
	No. 38. Brick.
No. 18. Copper.	No. 39. Files.
No. 19. Tin, Lead, Zinc, &c.	No. 40. Charcoal.
No. 20. White Lead.	No. 41. Iron Tubes.
No. 21. Zinc Paint	No. 42. Dudgeon's Pumps.

The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards:

PORTSMOUTH.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 42.

CHARLESTOWN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

BROOKLYN.

Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40.

PHILADELPHIA.

Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 26, 27, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39.

WASHINGTON.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41.

NORFOLK.

Nos. 5, 8, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:

115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 32 feet upward.
33,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.
25,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.
2,600 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.
27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrag bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.
8,500 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.
16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.

And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 80 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 30 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, and putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.

The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.

The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.

Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.

Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next Spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867.

C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

FRED. C. WAGNER,
NICHOLAS SEGAR,
HENRY L. SLOTE,
G. P. STUTZMAN,
WM. FISCHER,
Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JOHN JASPER,
WM. H. DOHERTY,
JOHN M. HELCK,
S. N. SIMONSON,
TERENCE RILEY,
Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

EDWD. MIEHLING,
WM. W. LYON,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
HIRAM WISNER,
THEO. TOOKER,
Trustees Eleventh Ward.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 1, 1867.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 30th inst. for supplying Rations for the use of the crews of the revenue cutters on this station for the coming fiscal year.

The Ration to be furnished is the usual Navy Ration, omitting the spirits, and the articles are to be approved by the Collector, and to be delivered on board the cutters in good and sufficient casks or other vessels, with the name and quantity of the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.

By order of the Commissioners,

L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York.

ANNUAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

THOS. E. SMITH, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ELISHA A. PACKER against MICHAEL F. MAIZE.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 38 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and five hundred dollars, with interest from the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and for the further sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated NEW-YORK, May 14, 1867.

J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 38 Pine-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1867.

J. A. WELCH, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF JAMES G. KING'S SONS was dissolved on the 11th June, 1867, by the death of JAMES GORE KING. The business will be conducted as heretofore under the same firm name by the surviving partners.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY RESPECTABLE MAN HAVING A small cash capital, who wants to make a safe and good investment, (good guarantee given if required,) will find something worthy of attention at No. 107 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

DENTISTS.—FOR SALE, A WELL-ESTABlished dental practice, with furniture, in good location in this City. Inquire at S. S. WHITE'S depot, Broadway and 9th-st.

$2,000—A SPECIAL PARTNER IN A paying business wanted. Address BOOKMAN, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS

LACE POINTS AND ROTONDS FROM AUCTION.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
having purchased at the late
AUCTION SALE OF MESSRS. WILMERDING, HOGUET & CO.,
a large assortment of
LLAMA, PUSHER, CHANTILLY
and
FRENCH LACE
POINTS, ROTONDS AND CIRCULARS,
from the factories of
DOGNIN & LOUIS VICTOR ARMAUD,
at prices ranging from $4 50 to $75. Also in stock his three favorite styles of SILK SACKS, viz:
The QUEEN, at $25 to $30
The ISABELLA CATOLICA, at $25 to $35.
The MARIA OF RUSSIA, at $30 to $38.
WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE,
8th-st., west side, one door from Broadway,
Established over a quarter of a century.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S (NEW STORE,)

Broadway, corner of 12th-st.

FRENCH MUSLIN SKIRTS.

Just received, several cases

LATEST PARIS FASHIONS IN

Swiss, Lawn and Cambric, for Full dress.
Swiss, Lawn and Cambric, morning robes and suits.
BREAKFAST AND DRESSING SACKS,
Most becoming styles.
Also, LIGHT SUMMER CORSETS,
And LIGHT SUMMER HOOP SKIRTS.

N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store. No. 824 BROADWAY, cor. of 12th-st.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

Examine our Straw Goods; cheapest in the City.

No advance on narrow Bonnet Ribbons.

We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call; it will pay you.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

A fine assortment of French linen and silk. Also traveling cases and fancy goods. Kid, silk, thread, buckskin gloves, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

---

700 DOZEN SPANISH LINEN SHIRTS, $2. Excellent White Shirts, $2. English Gauze Undershirts, $1. An extensive first-class stock of Men's Furnishings, 25 per cent. lower than any other house, at P. F. SMITH & FOWLER'S Retail Department, Park-row and Ann-st.

DUKE & LOCKWOOD—NEW LINEN STORE, No. 1,189 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts. Manufacturers and retailers of linen goods exclusively.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS.

LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY
AND DINING-ROOM
FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.,
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST.—SINGER'S Reversible Spring Bed, the standard, cheap, strong, durable, free from vermin; cool, healthy, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Mail orders filled. Warerooms, No. 215 Centre-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders receive prompt attention.

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:

FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR	E. Van Sice	Saturday, July 20
ARAGO	H. A. Gadsden	Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR	G. V. Sumner	Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON	C. H. Townsend	Saturday, Aug. 31

and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA....June 29
CHICAGO....July 13
MANHATTAN....July 27
MINNESOTA....Aug. 10
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF CORK	WEDNESDAY	June 26
CITY OF BOSTON	SATURDAY	June 29
CITY OF NEW-YORK	WEDNESDAY	July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY	July 6
CITY OF DUBLIN	WEDNESDAY	July 10
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	July 13

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York,
or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

THE QUEEN	GRIGGAN	SATURDAY, June 29
DENMARK	THOMSON	SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN	HALL	SATURDAY, July 13
ENGLAND	CUTTING	SATURDAY, July 20

Cabin passage, payable in gold, $80 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TARIFA....June 26
PALMYRA....July 3
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

DIRECT MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
BETWEEN
ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.
The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 20.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
From Antwerp—First Cabin....80 00
Steerage....40 00
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$150 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. WM. WEIR,
will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. THOS. S. ELLIS....July 13
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER....July 27
For freight, passage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

NEW DIRECT LINE OF STEAMERS TO ANTWERP.
The fine A 1 iron steamship
ACHILLES,
W. RICHES, Commander,
Will positively sail for above port on
SATURDAY, June 29,
from Pier No. 8, North River.
For freight or passage apply to
CHRISTIAN BORS,
No. 18 Exchange-place,
Or to
FUNCH, MEINCKE & WENDT, Brokers,
No. 15 South William-st.

$150 GOLD TO PARIS AND BACK.
REDUCTION OF RATES
TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
Excursion tickets, $170, currency.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY, for
LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW,
calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, June 29.
IOWA, CRAIG, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $28. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE	DUCHESNE	SATURDAY, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE	LEMARIE	SATURDAY, July 27
ST. LAURENT	BOCANDE	SATURDAY, Aug. 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine)
payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $105.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ....HILLIARD....SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $30, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of June 11 will connect at San Francisco for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The entirely new, fast and elegant steamship
NEVADA, 3,000 tons burden,
Capt. JERRY W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company, on MONDAY, July 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat, and the line is run
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
For passage or freight apply to
WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place.
D. A. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on MONDAY, July 1, at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....June 15 | SATURDAY....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, the elegant sidewheel steamships

EAGLE	GREENE	THURSDAY, June 27
COLUMBIA	BARTON	THURSDAY, July 4
MORRO CASTLE	ADAMS	THURSDAY, July 11

For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE.
TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY having purchased the steamers SARATOGA and NIAGARA from the New-York and Virginia steamship Company, shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, leaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., on SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No 86 West-st.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., the Florida ports and the South and Southwest—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, 29th inst., at 3 P. M., from pier 14, East River, connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for Florida, and with the South Carolina Railroad for all points in the South and Southwest. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.
Sunday trains between Albany and Saratoga connect with People's Line Steamers, commencing June 30. Take the DREW, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, arriving at Saratoga at about 9 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. Returning, leave Saratoga at 6 P. M., in time for DEAN RICHMOND from Albany at 8 P. M.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st. as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 24th	7 A. M.	Monday, 24th	11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 25th	8½ A. M.	Tuesday, 25th	12½ P. M.
Wednesday, 26th	9½ A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	1½ P. M.
Thursday, 27th	10½ A. M.	Thursday, 27th	2½ P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE.
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent,
No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.
First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Chicopee, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford; second-class $1 25.

GREAT REDUCTION—LOW FARE TO THE WEST, NORTH AND EAST, via TROY LINE OF STEAMERS, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily at 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.
LIST OF FARES FROM NEW-YORK.

Albany and Troy	$1 00	Saratoga	1 75
Schenectady	1 31	Fort Edward	2 45
Fonda	1 39	Whitehall	3 30
Utica	2 45	Rutland	4 00
Rome	2 70	Burlington	6 00
Syracuse	3 54	North Adams	2 00
Rochester	5 00	St. Albans	7 25
Lockport	6 35	Ogdensburgh	10 50
Suspension Bridge	6 75	Montreal	9 75
Buffalo	6 75		

And proportionate reduction to all intermediate points and stations west from Buffalo.
Tickets sold and baggage checked at the office or on board.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 20 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD on THURSDAY, May 16, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 24th	9 A. M.	Monday, 24th	12 M.
Tuesday, 25th	9 A. M.	Tuesday, 25th	1 P. M.
Wednesday, 26th	10 A. M.	Wednesday, 26th	2 P. M.
Thursday, 27th	11 A. M.	Thursday, 27th	3 P. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and Hudson (by ferry), connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectady with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A. M.

FOR HARTFORD—STOPPING AT ALL POINTS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER—MERCHANTS' LINE.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamers ESCORT, Capt. J. K. PEARCE, and W. W. COIT, Capt. E. GEER, leaves daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 12 North River. Returning, leaves Hartford, from Chapin's Wharf, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at reduced rates. Passenger accommodations unsurpassed. Fare $1. No extra charge for berths. Meals and state rooms extra.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 28 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12½ o'clock.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
VIA
BRISTOL, R. I.
The Narragansett Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly seagoing in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITEstone, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:06 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY,
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15 (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. and at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 5:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at White Stone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUITEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 9¼ for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE LARGE STEAMBOAT GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons and cabin. Dudley's Grove, Alderney Park and Myers' Grove; also, barges Walter Sands, Wm. Myers, Wm. Jay Haskett and Wm. H. Martin. Apply to W. & E. AYERS & Co., on board of barges foot of Morton-st.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R., S. I. Ferry.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 845 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

PIANO-FORTES—NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of every style, at prices lower than can be found elsewhere, by JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

35 SECOND-HAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT pianos, the best assortment in the City; organs and melodeons; also, first-class new pianos to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

A PIANO TO EXCHANGE FOR COUNTRY board for a lady and part board for gentleman; part cash, part board. Address BOARD, Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

FOR SALE,
On FRIDAY, the 5th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller
CUYAHOGA.
Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.
Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.
Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller
KEWANEE.
Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron, three and a half inches by one-half inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.
Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.
Length over all, 138 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet.
Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam propeller
MIAMI.
Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live-oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.
These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.
Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock at Staten Island, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Thursday, 27th June next. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, June 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 76 West 33d-st., near 6th-av.:
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets; carved rosewood suite, with solid rosewood back arm chairs; elegant gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors; elegant rosewood marble-top centre-tables; heavy lace window curtains; superb marble mantel clock, with real bronze coupes to match; carved rosewood piano, in fine tone; piano stool; superb rosewood etageres, &c., &c.
BEDROOMS—Velvet and Brussels carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, paillasses, mahogany bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, card-table, painted and enameled cottage suites, &c.
DINING-ROOM—Oak extension table, carved black walnut Broctop sideboard, oak cane-seat chairs, gilt frame mirror, voider and stand, with china, crockery, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. See catalogue.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 40 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:
25,534 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.
Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.
TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON,
Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY.
SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, NEW-JERSEY,
AT AUCTION, ON THE GROUND,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON WILL SELL AT AUCTION, 28 BUILDING PLOTS.
Beautifully situated on high ground and surrounded by all the improvements; fine views, and located within three minutes' walk of depot.
Distance from New-York eleven miles, by New-York and Erie Railway and Hoboken and Paterson Plank Road. Fourteen trains daily. Commutation $35 per year.
For maps and particulars apply to QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, 81 Cedar-st., New-York.

EDWARD H. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE BY AUCTION.
LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction to the highest bidder, unless previously disposed of at private sale, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, July 2, at 10 o'clock, that beautifully located house and two lots, on high ground, corner Parsons, Hay and Barclay sts., the most desirable and fashionable part of the beautiful village of Flushing, L. I., adjoining and near the elegant residences of Messrs. Graham, Parsons and Judd. But five minutes' walk of railroad depot, whence are hourly trains to the City, forty minutes distant. House 35x40, built in best manner and in perfect and complete order throughout; contains twelve rooms, furnace, range and gas-fixtures; well of superior water, fine garden with asparagus and strawberry beds, grapes and other small fruit in abundance. Lots 85 feet front by 125 feet deep. Terms easy. Inquire of E. FULLER, No. 62 Liberty-st., or of LAWRENCE & FOULKE, Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
By order of Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant, I will sell at public auction, at the Navy-Yard, New-York, on THURSDAY, June 27, at 12 M., the following as they are, viz.:
A quantity of oakum shakings, Manila rope, &c.
A lot of coal cinders from brass furnaces.
A lot of wrought iron borings.
Six iron galleys.
A lot of carpenter's tools, paints, oils, &c.
Also, about 20 tons of American and foreign hemp.
Terms as usual.
EDWARD HOOKER, U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

WILL BE SOLD
ON MONDAY, JULY 1,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the Revenue Marine Storehouse, Staten Island, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, eight 24-pounder brass howitzers, with corresponding powder tanks and magazine fittings.
Also, a miscellaneous lot of cabin and wardroom furniture. H. A. SMYTHE, Collector.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. R. MINTURN.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) June 27, at 11½ o'clock, on pier, East River:
2,063 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
2,752 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Cinque Sorelli*, from Palermo.
Immediately after, within the store:
200 boxes fresh Menton Lemons, landing.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, BY order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Hon. DARIUS PECK, Referee, on SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, at 2 P. M., at the Court-house in Hudson, Columbia County,
THE EMPIRE LOOM WORKS, AT STOCKPORT,
Columbia County, on Claverack Creek, a never-failing water-power, five miles north of Hudson, N. Y.
Main building, brick factory and machine shop, 250x50 feet, two stories, with wheel-house, turbine wheel, and shafting attached, with 12 to 14 feet head of water; carpenter's shop and saw-mill, large foundry and forging-shop, pattern-shop, cleaning-shop, two barns, with stable and brick office, inclosing about five acres, and premises for about 500 workmen. Also,
THE EMPIRE HOUSE HOTEL,
with stable, barn, icehouse, &c., with accommodations for 30 to 40 persons; also, 12 double and single frame dwellings for workmen, and about 70 acres meadow and pasture land.
For further particulars apply at No. 155 Duane-st., New-York, or to the Referee, at Hudson.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer—Office No. 60 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.
76 BUILDING PLOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—By the New-Jersey Central Railroad from foot of Liberty-st., New-York; time, twenty minutes. Will sell on FRIDAY, June 28, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the ground, 76 valuable building plots, situated as above, on Avenue V, 3d, 4th and 5th sts. The above property is surrounded by fine improvements; the neighborhood is first-class; the view from the property is grand, overlooking the Bay and Harbor of New-York, Staten Island, Newark City and Bay, &c., &c. The access to this property is first-class, by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York—time, twenty minutes; also by dummy steam-cars every hour during the day and by steamboat to the Point every hour; also, only two blocks from the Bergen Point Plank Road, one of the finest drives in Hudson County; title perfect; terms easy. For particulars apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BROTHER, No. 26 Pine-st.
N. B. If the day should prove stormy, the sale will take place at the railroad station at Bergen Point.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON 8TH-AV., 53D AND LEWIS STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the Supreme Court, under direction of W. V. McDaniel, Esq., Referee:
LEWIS-ST.—The lot of land, with the five-story brick store and dwelling on the front, and the three-story brick dwelling on the rear thereof, situate on the westerly side of Lewis-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., known as No. 111 Lewis-st.
8TH-AV.—5 four-story brown-stone front stores and dwellings, situate on the southeast corner of 8th-av. and 53d-st., and known as Nos. 746, 748, 750, 752 and 754. The houses have on each floor above the stores water-closets, range, boiler, stationary washtubs, and all modern improvements.
53D-ST.—The three-story brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the south side of 53d-st., 80 feet east of 8th-av., known as No. 150. The house contains all modern improvements, and is in good order.
N. SOLOMON, Attorney, No. 112 Broadway.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on FRIDAY, June 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 224 West 40th-st., (old No. 148,) between 7th and 8th avs., handsome household furniture, all of which was made to order, and has been in use about six months, consisting as follows: English velvet and Brussels carpets, carved black walnut parlor furniture, in green and maroon reps; carved black walnut étagere, centre and side tables, gilt marble-top table, lace curtains, oil-paintings and engravings, mantel ornaments, &c., &c.; elegant carved black walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, work tables, best curled hair mattresses and feather beds, bolsters and pillows, window shades, black walnut extension tables, buffet, walnut lounge and chairs, crockery, glassware, cutlery, &c.; black walnut hat stand, velvet and Brussels stair carpets and rods; also a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

JAS. CAGNEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 515 Washington-st.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock precisely, of the five-story and basement dwelling No. 110 West 35th-st., corner of Broadway: contains 24 rooms, and will be sold without reserve or limit, and consists of Brussels and ingrain carpets, Needham's sofa bed, marble-top bureaus, washstands, tables, bedsteads, beds and bedding, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at public auction FRIDAY, June 28, at 12 o'clock, at Horse Auction Mart, No. 62 East 14th-st., (Union-square.)
Team of sorrel mares, fifteen hands high, 6 years old; half sisters; stylish and free drivers.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, JUNE 28, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn:
Pianos, parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, library bookcases, mattresses, china, glassware, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets, &c., &c.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—JESSE O. DISSOSWAY, Auctioneer, the Administrator of the estate of H. M. Weed, will sell at auction at the Richmond Club Track, Staten Island, the balance of horses, mules, cattle, farming implements, &c., on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT WITH board two large rooms on second floor; also one on third floor, front; house is delightfully situated; easy of access to all the ferries; one family or a party of gentlemen preferred; references indispensable. Address Mrs. L. H., Brooklyn Post-office.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINgle gentleman, by a private family, a fine large room, with all modern conveniences, in a first-class house and neighborhood near Stuyvesant-square. References given and required. Address A. B. C., Box 163 *Times* Office.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR GENTLEMEN and wives or single persons, on the most reasonable terms, at No. 44 Jane-st. First-class house and locality.

TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or singly; terms $10 per week en suite for the Summer. Apply at No. 122 East 16th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED for one or two small families in Westchester County, only two hours from the City; five miles east of Peekskill; twelve trains daily; near Lake Mohigan; elegant grounds; shade and lawn; good fishing and boating, and ample table. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks, Westchester County, N. Y.; or apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A LADY HAVING A handsome residence, five miles east of Peekskill two hours from the City, near Lake Mohegan, would accommodate one or two small families with suits of rooms; handsome ground, plenty of shade, boating and fishing; stabling for six horses. For terms apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway; or address Mrs. H. H. R., Shrub Oak Post-office, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMIlies can be accommodated on a farm pleasantly located in Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.; stabling for horses may also be had. Reference for particulars is made to Mr. T. P. Cummings, No. 50 Howard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—RYE NECK, 21 MILES from City, easy of access, boat or rail; salt water, boating, bathing, fishing; terms $10 to $12 for adults. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 22½ Post-office, Mamaroneck, or inquire at depot.

COUNTRY BOARD—EXCELLENT BOARD at a farm-house; desirable location; 39 miles from this City; large airy rooms; plenty of shade. For particulars address N. L. HAIGHT, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y. Jews preferred.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT CORNWALL, CONN., a wooded and mountainous region, walks and drives unsurpassed, scenery beautiful. Price $5 to $8. Reference for full particulars, JOHN HABBERTON, at Harper & Brothers. REV. L. F. DUDLEY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OCCUPYing a large house in the country, would like to take a number of single persons to board; prices from $8 to $9 per week; distant about 40 miles from City. Address CAPT. BANKS, Bedford Station, Westchester Co., N.Y.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR SIX ADULTS, 30 miles from New-York; good salt water bathing; communication by boat and cars every hour in the day. Address L. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY can be accommodated, 50 minutes by New-Haven Railroad, on high ground; plenty of shade. For information apply to G. B. HARRIS, No. 36 Washington-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BROOKSIDE HOUSE, at Hastings, on Hudson, now open. Apply at No. 17 West 26th-st.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBtained at Coeymans, 4 miles from the steamboat landing and 2½ miles from the Saratoga and Athens Railroad depot; a stage runs daily to meet the boat, and passes the railroad depot. This is a pleasant location, with large grounds, fine shade trees and pleasant drives; horses and carriages on hand for use of boarders. For particulars inquire of NEWTON BRIGGS, No. 159 Duane-st., or of JACOB J. REYNOLDS, barge *Republic*, foot of Beach-st., or by letter to
VERPLANK WHITBECK,
Coeymans, Albany County, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARDING AT CORNWALL ON THE HUDSON.—The Knoll House offers superior accommodation; fine drives, plenty of shade, &c.; five minutes' walk from the landing. Steamer *Mary Powell* leaves foot of Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3½ o'clock. JACOB COCKS.
Refers by permission to Mr. George Moore, No. 42 Dey-st.; Mr. F. P. Fitts, No. 122 Warren-st.; Mr. Geo. Hussey, No. 50 William-st.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON THE Hudson River; house large; plenty of fresh milk, vegetables, fruits, shade trees, stabling, &c.; entrance from Bloomingdale road and 94th-st., by Dr. Mott's lane, first house back of the French Institute. Inquire on the premises for C. A. FOGG.

FIVE OR SIX PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with first-class country board, three minutes' walk from Chappaqua depot Harlem Railroad, 3 miles from the City. For particulars, inquire of D. C. BIRDSALL, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 27; GEORGE KENNETH, Jr., No. 185 Wall-st., or WM. S. LOUDERBACK, No. 23 Park-row.

BOARD CAN BE HAD BY FOUR OR five persons in a delightful and convenient location, fifteen minutes from the City by Hudson River road; no other boarders taken. Address H., Box No. 3,358 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibuses at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.
Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by addressing
COZZENS BROTHERS,
West Point.

THE LAUREL HOUSE—AT THE CAUTERskill Falls, Catskill Mountains, 1½ miles west of the Mountain House. J. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor. The great beauty of the locality is so well known that a description is almost useless. To the lover of quiet the secluded walks afford delightful retreats, while the drives in the vicinity—especially through the Cloves—challenge comparison with any similar place in the United States. There is also good trout fishing in the neighborhood. Carriages in waiting at the boats and cars.

McDONOUGH HOUSE, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—The above first-class hotel having been thoroughly renovated the present season, is now in readiness for the reception of guests. The rooms are commodious, finely furnished and well ventilated.
The "Forest City" is unsurpassed for its quiet and inviting beauty by any place on the Connecticut River. Accessible from New-York by steamboat or cars; charges moderate. Rooms can be engaged by addressing DICKINSON & CRAIG, Middletown, Conn.

DUNBARTON HOUSE—OCEANPORT, NEAR Long Branch, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open, and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 78 5th-av.

M. D. HOWELL'S OCEAN-SIDE FARM-HOUSE, West Hampton, Long Island; reached by stage six miles from River Head; fine surf bathing, fishing, boating, hunting and riding; house large and new, close by the ocean; excellent table; sea food, poultry, eggs, milk, &c. Terms moderate. Refers to P. T. Barnum, Esq., and many others.
MORTIMER D. HOWELL, Proprietor.

THE OCEAN HOUSE, A NEW HOTEL, Edgewater, Staten Island, (first landing from foot of Broadway,) opens on MONDAY, July 1, on the European plan, with all the conveniences of a city hotel. Communication with New-York every thirty minutes, over the finest sail in the world; house five minutes' walk from landing; carriages always in attendance.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER Vt., is open from June to October as a first-class Summer Hotel. Address F. H. ORVIS, Room No. 12, Fifth avenue Hotel, New-York, from 9 to 12 A. M. or 6 to 11 P. M., until the 23d inst. 8 A. M. Hudson River Railroad trains, via Troy and Rutland, reach Manchester at 6 P. M.

THE WINDERMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD Lake, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., is now open. The location is beautiful and healthy; fine fishing, boating, &c. Send for circular to M. P. BROWNING & CO.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable.
H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—TEMPLE Grove Hotel now open; superior inducements to families and transient guests, under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

HOTELS.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE,
HANOVER-ST., BOSTON,
is the largest and best arranged hotel in NEW-ENGLAND. The sleeping rooms are spacious and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arranged, and completely furnished, and the house will continue to be kept as a first-class hotel in every respect.
LEWIS RICE, Proprietor.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

THE GRESHAM HOTEL, SACKVILLE-ST., Dublin, having undergone very extensive alterations with considerable additional arrangements and refurnishing, with entire renovations, being now complete, the proprietors respectfully inform the nobility, gentry, tourists and the public, that the hotel is now replete with every possible modern improvement, including the most spacious and elegant coffee rooms in Dublin for ladies and gentlemen, a superb billiard and smoking room, unrivaled in any country, suits of magnificent drawing rooms and sitting rooms of various sizes, at a rate of charges that will bear favorable comparison for moderation with any first-class hotel in Europe or America. The tariff of charges of every kind has undergone a most careful revision, including the wine carte. The proprietors, being determined not only to maintain but to improve and extend the worldwide reputation of the Gresham Hotel, and having with an unsparing hand expended a very large capital on the improvements and decorations, can with confidence assure the public that every effort will be made to secure their comfort and support. The only hotel in Ireland receiving the leading American journals for the use of visitors.
PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL COMPANY.
(LIMITED).

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices; dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

SECOND-HAND FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Can be seen any day from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M., corner Myrtle-av. and Hampden-st., Brooklyn. Any person wishing to communicate by writing can address P. HUGHES, at the above place.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL!! COOL!!!
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2½. EVENING AT 8.
The splendid spectacular play of the
SEA OF ICE: OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTUMES AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
ELEGANT, SPACIOUS AND AIRY HALLS, CONTAINING OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
To be seen at all hours.
PROF. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
THE MOST REMARKABLE LIVING WONDERS,
MRS. HAWKINS, a Bearded Lady.
ALEX. MONTARG, A LIVING SKELETON, 31 years old; weighs 54 pounds.
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS:
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE, very rare curiosities.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with two young.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
GEN. TOM THUMB and WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT and MINNIE WARREN will arrive in the steamship *Iowa*, expected on Saturday next, and WILL APPEAR MONDAY, JULY 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Miss KATE NEWTON
respectfully announces to her friends and the general public that her
FIRST AND ONLY
BENEFIT,
BENEFIT,
this season, will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING next, June 29,
when she will appear for the
LAST TIME,
LAST TIME,
in her original and much admired character of
GRACE SUYDAM....in....TREASURE TROVE,
which successful drama will be presented for the
LAST TIME,
and in addition, an excellent Commedietta.
Box sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.
LAST NIGHTS
of the highly successful New-York Romance,
TREASURE TROVE,
TREASURE TROVE.
LAST NIGHTS of the beautiful scenes and great cast.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 28,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF STUART ROBSON,
And GREAT BILL for the occasion.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 29,
ONLY BENEFIT OF MISS KATE NEWTON,
A Grand Entertainment in Preparation.
MONDAY NEXT—The Latest Sensation,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
will be presented.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM
CORNER BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
OPEN FROM 8 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.
The entertainments will commence EVERY AFTERNOON in the Lecture Room with
BANVARD'S ORIGINAL PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER,
after which, in the spacious Theatre, an amusing Farce and a grand Pas Seul by Miss VULTE.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
the operatic Drama of
ROB ROY;
OR,
AULD LANG SYNE.
Produced with the original Music, new Scenery, new Costumes, Properties, &c., and with a brilliant Cast, embracing the entire strength of the Company.
Admission, 30 cents; Dress Circle and Parquet, 40 cents extra; Orchestra Chairs, 70 cents extra; Children, 20 cents; Boxes, $5.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
IN ITS CORRECT COSTUME.
OLYMPIC, July 1.

TERRACE GARDEN—TO-NIGHT.
3d-av., Between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIP BERNET....Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, June 27, at 8.

1. March, "Wiener Jubel"	Fahrbach
2. Overture, "Siege of Corinth"	Rossini
3. Waltz, "The Troubadour"	Lanner
4. Duett and Finale, "Huguenots"	Meyerbeer
5. Overture, "Marriage of Figaro"	Mozart
6. Fantasie, "Alemanide"	Conrad
7. Polka, "Promenade"	Bilse
8. Potpourri, "Humoresken"	Riede
9. Overture, "Czar and Carpenter"	Lortzing
10. Lied, "Wie schoen bist Du" Solo for Cornet—Mr. DIETZ.	Weidt
11. Galop, "Fools"	Gung'l

CONDUCTOR....Mr. F. EBEN.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, July 1.

THE INTERNATIONAL CALEDONIAN GAMES
GIVEN BY THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
will be held at
JONES' WOOD,
ON THURSDAY, June 27, 1867.
The programme consists of TWENTY-ONE GAMES, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. and closing at 8 o'clock P. M.
Robertson's Bands and the Pipers of the Club will furnish the music on the occasion.
Tickets 25 cents.
To be had from members of the Club and at the gate on the day of the games.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.
GO TO THE OLYMPIC THEATRE NEXT MONDAY EVENING.

ST. DAVID'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
PICNIC
That was to take place June 26, was postponed on account of the unfavorable state of the weather, to July 2, at the same place.
JOHN JAMES,
Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Will close the Forty-second Annual Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.; will close at 10 P. M., July 4. Free on Saturday from 9 A. M. until dusk. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.
THE GREAT QUESTION.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, July 1.

THE TURF.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING—SATURday, June 29, at 3 P. M. A match for $2,000—two miles and repeat to wagons, between the celebrated horses DEXTER and LADY THORN.
B. Doble's b. g. DEXTER.
D. Phifer's b. m. LADY THORN.
These horses trotted a most extraordinary two-mile race in harness on the 14th inst., and as LADY THORN is now considered doing well, there can be no doubt but that a fast wagon race will be the result.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 P. M. Match for $500, mile heats, three in five, under saddle.
B. Doble's br. stallion TORONTO CHIEF, Jr.
W. Borst's bl. g. RAPID.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE.—TROTTING THURSDAY, June 27, at 3 P. M.; match for $1,000; mile heats, 3 in 5 to wagons.
D. Pfifer's four-year old b. stallion.
C. Robinson's four-year old b. filly.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

FASHION COURSE—TROTTING FRIDAY, June 28, at 3 P. M. Purse and stake of $350. Two miles and repeat, in harness. D. Mace's b. g. WHALEBONE, owner's b. g. GEN. McCLELLAN, T. Carpenter's b. g. JACK LEWIS, Jackman's s. g. BERGER, J. Crook's g. g. AJAX, D. Pfifer's ch. g. QUICKSILVER, Ja. Roden's b. g. CAPT. GILL.
J. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. G. U. MARTIN'S CLASSES IN MUSICAL GYMNASTICS and ELOCUTION reopen Oct. 3 at Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st.
Engagements accepted in schools and colleges.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. R. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ABOUT TO visit Europe would take a class of boys to educate with their own children. Apply to Mr. BALL, No. 481 Broadway.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 20th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—FOR A PROTESTANT YOUNG lady, an orphan, now in the graduating class at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Manhattanville, a position as teacher after Aug. 15 next; a place, far or near, where the advantages of a good home can be had, is desired. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,294 General Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR next September, a teacher of English, (history, geography, grammar, elocution,) an experienced man, knowing how to handle pupils; salary $1,000. Write, full details, to PRINCIPAL, Station F, Post-office.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY WISHES TO teach French and Music. Apply to Prof. VAILLANT, Cleveland, Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 27, 1867.
AID THE FAMISHING!!
GRAND MASONIC OVATION
in aid of the destitute and suffering MASONS of the South, their WIDOWS and ORPHANS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES will be present.
BROTHER HON. JAMES T. BRADY
will deliver an address on the occasion.
The following distinguished artists have also kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Miss AMALIA M. HAUCK, Prima Donna,
Signor BELLINI, Baritone,
of the Italian Opera, (both by the kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.)
SIGNOR MARRA, Basso. EDWARD HOFFMAN, the distinguished Pianist and Composer.
MR. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Violoncellist.
THE BAND OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT will be present, under the direction of
DAVID L. DOWNING.
Admission, $1. Private boxes, $10. Proscenium boxes, $15 and $20, according to location. Tickets to be had at the principal hotels, music stores, Masonic Publishing Company, No. 432 Broome-st., Decker & Co.'s Piano Warerooms, No. 2 Union-square, the Committee of Arrangements, and at the door. The box-office will be open at the Academy of Music Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. A. A. VALENTINE, Chairman.
DANIEL SICKLES, Secretary.

WALLACK'S.
THIRD WEEK
of the engagement of
MR. DAN BRYANT,
AND
LAST NIGHTS
of the great drama of
SHAMUS O'BRIEN,
which must be withdrawn for the production of the new drama by Henry Morford and John Brougham, Esqrs., entitled the
BELLS OF SHANDON,
which will be produced on
MONDAY, JULY 1,
with new scenery, costumes and appointments, and a cast of unusual strength.
MR. BRYANT'S FIRST BENEFIT
will take place to-morrow,
FRIDAY, JUNE 28,
on which occasion he will appear as
THE IRISH BARON
AND
SHAMUS O'BRIEN.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY
MOST ADMIRABLY PRESENTED AT THE OLYMPIC.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK,
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 27,
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIRST
performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC,
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, June 29,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

FRENCH THEATRE—ARABS TO-NIGHT.
THE ARABS OF THE BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG TRIBE
TO-NIGHT. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
First appearance in New-York of
HERMANOS CAMPOMANES,
(Campomanes Brothers,)
In their startling DOUBLE TRAPEZE ACT.
The performance will commence with
JENNY LIND,
in which Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL and a dramatic company will appear; after which
THE WONDERFUL ARABS
In an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME,
comprising many dangerous and astonishing feats.
SATURDAY—Matinee and Evening Performance.
At the Matinee the price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts of the house—50 cents.

FRENCH THEATRE—ARAB MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1. Doors open at 12½.
FIRST GRAND ARAB MATINEE.
Admission to all parts of the house, 50, 50, 50 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
T. Maguire and Prof. Risley....Managers
MONDAY, JULY 1.
Reappearance of the wonderful boy
ALL RIGHT,
and positively last week of the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
as they sail for Europe on July 10.
Change of programme.
MATINEES—WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Grand Holiday Matinee on THURSDAY, the Fourth of July, at 2 o'clock. Box office open on THURSDAY, June 27.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY
WILL INTEREST THE MASSES.
OLYMPIC, July 1.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the great artiste,
LUCILLE WESTERN.
TO-NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LUCILLE WESTERN AS NANCY SYKES IN DICKENS' MASTERPIECE, OLIVER TWIST.
SATURDAY ONLY OLIVER TWIST MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MISS KATE FISHER AS MAZEPPA,
with her celebrated trained horse Wonder.
Every night and SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2½. Mlle. Anita Zarretta and Mlle. Rosenberg, danseuses, appear.

GRIFFIN & CHRISTY'S
MINSTRELS,
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
The Hall is to be redecorated, and will reopen some time in August.
THIS WEEK—THE GREAT BLACK CROOK BURLESQUE.
REAPPEARANCE OF MR. OTTO BURBANK.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 29,
BENEFIT OF MR. G. W. H. GRIFFIN.

BRITISH NEUTRALITY,
WITHOUT FAIL, AT THE
OLYMPIC, July 1.

GRAND MUSICAL AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL by the Alanson M. E. Sabbath-school, Norfolk-st., near Grand, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, June 26 and 27, 1867. Exercises to commence at 8. Doors open at 7. Tickets 30 cents. Tickets to be had at the door.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY-STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHEA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHEA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretion, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Dr. Grindle is a regularly educated physician, a graduate of the New-York University Medical College, has a very large office practice, and is making some remarkable cures of neglected and unskillfully treated cases. Consultation free.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR LADIES WHO desire good nursing and medical attendance. Call at No. 211 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, L. I.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

SANTA ANNA.

Protest of Gen. Santa Anna's Son—He Claims the Protection of the United States—Letter from Santa Anna to the Editor of the Havana Correo—His Proclamation to the Yucatecos.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Saturday, June 22, 1867.

Mr. Jose L. de Santa Anna, a son of Gen. Santa Anna, who has resided for many years in this city, has written a letter, in the form of a protest, to the United States Consul in Havana, hoping that the United States will take all the necessary steps to deliver his father out of the dangerous predicament he is now in, and saying that he has no doubt that the United States Government will do so. The letter has been published, and the following is a translation:

To the Consul of the United States in Havana:

The undersigned, a son of Gen. Lopez de Santa Anna, has the honor of writing you, to protest energetically against the unwarrantable proceedings committed in the Bay of Vera Cruz and in the harbor of Sisal against the person of his father.

It appears from the published documents, private letters and verbal accounts given by passengers, that Gen. Santa Anna arrived at Vera Cruz on the 3d of this month by the steamship *Virginia*, which was flying the United States flag, and that while the authorities on shore were deciding whether he should be permitted to land or not, he was taken out of said steamer by force, and carried as a prisoner on board the United States man-of-war *Tacony*, whose Commander not only effected the arrest personally, but also compelled the General to reëmbark on the *Virginia*, for the purpose of being taken to Havana or to the United States.

It also appears that when the *Virginia* touched at Sisal to take in freight a fleet of armed launches, which it is said are in the service of Mr. Juarez commanded by Gomez, surrounded the steamer, threatening to fire into her in case of resistance, and sent fifteen armed soldiers on board, declaring Gen. Santa Anna a prisoner and taking him along.

It is not the purpose of the undersigned to enlarge on the fact of his father's capture in sight of his native country by the commander of the *Tacony*. It is stated that the gentleman in question has forwarded an explanation of his conduct to his Government, and however unjustifiable it may be it will be well to await the reasons he gives before forming judgment.

But the assault committed against Gen. Santa Anna before Sisal cannot be passed over in the same manner. The General, not only because he sailed in a North American steamer, had a right to claim the protection of the United States, but as he was compelled by force to embark in the *Virginia*, he ought to be considered a prisoner of that nation until his liberty has been restored to him, and in that character be conducted safe and sound to a place where he would have the right to demand an explanation of the proceedings, or rather to receive satisfaction for the assault which has been committed on him.

But to allow Gen. Santa Anna to be taken out of an American vessel by his natural enemies, who will perhaps hasten to sacrifice him to their political hate; to allow the flag of the Stars to be insulted by a band of pirates are acts so incredible that if a quick and efficient reparation is not obtained for those proceedings, the whole world will suspect that they have been permitted or premeditated by a policy hostile to his father.

The relator having been absent from his country for more than eleven years, without having taken the least part in the convulsions which have agitated that country during that period, and without affection or hatred to either of the parties who there are now disputing about the power, I do not address myself to you, Mr. Consul, animated by any political interest, but from the elevated and legitimate feelings of filial love, humanity and justice. I trust, therefore, that you will please forward this protest to the authorities of the United States, and obtain the means which are necessary for the security and ransom of Gen. Santa Anna. (Signed,)

JOSE L. DE SANTA ANNA.

To the Consul of the United States of America in Havana.

Havana, June, 1867.

SANTA ANNA'S LETTER.

On his way to Vera Cruz Gen. Santa Anna wrote the following letter to his friend Pasinal Riesgo, the editor of the Havana *Correo*, which was not received, however, until yesterday:

In the Waters of Sisal, May 31, 1867.

Estimable Sir and Friend: On my way to Vera Cruz on board of the steamer *Virginia*, and without time to explain as I could wish, I nevertheless wish to announce to you this event, and also my departure from New-York on the 22d of this month, so that you may announce it in your journal if you should consider it advisable. By first chance I shall write you from Vera Cruz, and shall take care that all news of general interest be transmitted to you for publication. Inclosed you will find a simple document which I have sent to the Yucatecos, inviting them to join. Many of the officials who now serve with either party have been under my command, and it would not be strange if they should respond to my attempts at conciliation. Without anything further for to-day, I remain your true servitor, who wishes you all happiness. ANTONIO L. DE SANTA ANNA.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF YUCATAN.

The following is a translation of the proclamation referred to above, directed to the inhabitants of Yucatan:

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General of Division of the Army, meritorious of his country, &c., to his Constituents:

Yucatecos: Finding myself so near to you on my way to my native country, I hasten to salute you, deeply moved by the contrast of what we were and what we are.

You remember that in the years 1824 and 1825 I had the honor of exercising the supreme command in this peninsula as its military and civil chieftain, and that I then received from you such marks of friendship which I never could forget.

A patriotic design took me a year ago to the United States, looking for assistance to aid our brothers, who so strongly battled with the invading forces who, in such an inexplicable manner, managed to obtain possession of our beautiful country.

This is not the moment to explain to you the inconveniences and difficulties which were opposed to my honorable intentions. But when the French disappeared the prospect was very different.

From Vera Cruz I shall send you my remembrance. From there I shall address the nation. In the meantime, accept my friendly advice, with the benevolence of former times. Cease your hostile attitude of brothers against brothers. We are all Mexicans, and it is reasonable that we should pacifically come to an understanding. My mission among you, my brothers, is only that of peace and concord. At this moment I have come to offer a salutary mediation between the disagreeing members of a family.

Yucatecos, contribute with your patriotic efforts to the happy results of my inspirations, purely Mexican; being sure that by every sacrifice, however insignificant, we shall accomplish that our well-beloved country will again enjoy new days of honor, prosperity and glory.

On board of the steamer *Virginia*, in the waters of Sisal, 7th of June, 1867.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

THE WEST INDIES.

The Havana Press on Santa Anna—More Rumors About Slavers—The Coolie Trade—The Yellow Fever—Claims of Americans Against Cuba—Arrival of the New Governor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Friday, June 21, 1867.

The *Diario de la Marina* has an editorial on the adventures and mishaps of General Santa Anna, in which it says that there can be no doubt of the truth of the story, and although there may be some inexactness in the particulars, two facts are elicited which cannot be explained satisfactorily—the first being the taking of the General from on board the *Virginia* by the commanders of the English and American men-of-war, and the second seizure at Sisal by the chief of the Juarez forces. The flag of the United States was flying on board the vessel from which the General was taken, and the protection of that flag was treated with contempt. To the Government of the United States it appeals to take the necessary steps and demand reparation. But however great the disrespect shown may have been, there is something else in the eyes of humanity of more importance, and this is the person of General Santa Anna.

"We are neither friend nor enemy to the General," it continues, "and carry our frankness to the extreme by saying that we would not defend his cause, even if he was in the road to power. But this will not impede us from sustaining him in his misfortune, as demanded by reason and justice. The chief commanding at Sisal has, in our opinion, committed a regular act of piracy or vandalism, and if by these means the Ex-President of the Mexican Republic should lose his life, his death would assume the character of an assassination under very aggravating circumstances, in the eyes of humanity and among all civilized nations."

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

More rumors of the landing of slaves are in circulation, and it is positively asserted that a cargo was landed about three weeks ago, at the Puerto del Padre, near Sagua. Several officials have been sent from here to investigate the truth of the report, and if they take the proper steps there can be no doubt of their being able to find out the truth and bring the offenders to justice, if such is their intention. The Captain-General would like nothing better than to make a haul of some *negeros*, as they are called here, and give the community an example which would make even the most hardy quake with fear, and go far toward breaking up the nefarious traffic. The planters desire to make fortunes in a few years, and this can only be done with increased numbers of working hands. Coolies are imported by the thousand, ship-loads arriving every week and still the demand remains unabated. The negro is preferred, however.

YELLOW FEVER AND THE SMALL-POX.

The report of the Sanitary Commission for May announces 298 cases and 54 deaths by yellow fever, and 158 cases and 40 deaths of small-pox in the whole island. As compared with the same period last year, a considerable difference is noted—only 25 cases and 4 deaths by yellow fever being then reported, while the small-pox has diminished, 203 cases and 50 deaths having occurred. The small-pox is slowly but surely disappearing, the rigorous measures of the Board of Health, in sending their assistants everywhere to vaccinate the people, having largely contributed toward such a result. The yellow fever does not exist as an epidemic, and only the new comers are attacked—especially those who live in crowded tenements, take no care of themselves, and look on water as an invention of the arch enemy of mankind. Very few cases occur in the wards where a proper system of drainage exists, and where the streets have been paved with square granite blocks. The shipping is, comparatively, very healthy, few cases of vomito having occurred. Capt. Graham, of the British bark *King Harold*, died in Matanzas on the 17th inst., of vomito.

CLAIMS OF AMERICANS.

Different papers in the United States have lately published articles respecting the lassitude and neglect of the Cuban Government in settling up claims arising from moneys due French subjects, whose heirs live in the United States, and ask for the interference of the powers at Washington. The *Diario* says that it is not aware of the nature of the reclamations, but acknowledges that the Cuban authorities have taken charge of and have in their possession the property of foreigners, and that if it is true that the Courts have ordered a restitution of the property, the proverbial loyalty of Spain, and the prudence and dignity of the Captain-General are a sure guarantee that there has been no laxity in the administration of justice. All this is very good and true, but the *Diario* ought to know that some of these claims have been pending for a number of years, the grandchildren of the original claimants being the parties who now clamor for their money. All law matters and litigations of any consequence are not done here in a hurry, and the advice which the *Diario* gives to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, "To have patience," is about the best thing that can be said, if we add that the Spanish Government at home or in the colonies does not need any stimulation and will not permit any compulsion. If the claimants had ever lived here they would soon become convinced of the truth of this.

THE NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR.

Don Domingo de Lara, the new civil Governor, arrived by the Spanish mail steamer on Tuesday afternoon, and is occupying the suite of rooms in the old Custom-house, which were vacated by the late Intendent, J. M. Michelena, who has already left for Spain to occupy his new position as one of the ministers of the newly-created bureau for the administration of affairs in the West Indies.

QUASIMODO.

The Submarine Cable—Financial Review—The Crops—The Guaracabuya Gold Mines.

Havana, Saturday, June 22, 1867.

Some difficulties are anticipated in the transmission of messages by the submarine cable, particularly by the mercantile community, as they must send all their messages in cypher, and the authorities have the privilege of inspecting the books whenever they feel disposed to do so, and if the message seems suspicious it may be detained by the censor until an explanation is given, which may not be believed, and in addition may subject the speculator to the suspicion of being a revolutionary character. The Company have not been able to effect any arrangement with the Government to establish a uniform rate to and from stations in the island.

FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Our financial condition is easier, but does not yet rest on a sound basis. The emission of four million of dollars in paper money by the Spanish Bank has increased the circulating medium considerably; but the example set by the Don Carlos Bank of Matanzas, as shown by their report, exhibits such a gross neglect and ignorance, if not actual criminality, in banking matters, that the community has become very shy of banks and credit companies. Yesterday's *Prensa* publishes a full account of the assets and liabilities of the Matanzas Bank, accompanying the statement with many not very complimentary remarks and strictures; and when a newspaper is permitted and does publish such documents, it is a sure sign that the matter must be very urgent. Several of our credit companies intend to unite upon some plan as the best they can do at present. Several failures are reported to have taken place, but they are among the smaller merchants and of little importance.

THE SUGAR CROP.

The sugar crop will be fully fifteen per cent. less than last year, speculation in that article having run wild since yesterday morning, No. 12 D. S. having been sold as high as 8½ reals. The *Diario*, of Santiago de Cuba, speaking of the prospects of the planters, says: "The season is over on nearly all the plantations, the result being such as we stated some time ago, many plantations showing a deficit of forty per cent. while on the favored ones it amounts to from twenty to twenty-five per cent. Notwithstanding this the prices paid are no higher than last year, when sugars were very abundant. The same fate has befallen the rum which only brings twenty-one cents, and we may safely state that the present season has been one most fatal to the sugar industry." Respecting coffee, the paper says, that all the finer grades have gone to Europe at lower prices than in former years. The Island of Cuba which formerly exported millions of dollars' worth of coffee, has of late years run wild on sugar, every other branch of industry being neglected for the production of saccharine. Several cargoes of coffee are on their way from Manilla and expected here shortly.

MINOR ITEMS.

Reports of the great productiveness of the Guaracabuya gold mines have reached here, and it is expected that they will produce from $3,000 to $5,000 a day as soon as the proper crushing mills have been erected. The present yield with imperfect machinery is from $300 to $500 per ton. A colonial currency coined in Cuban gold would be just the thing for the mint which it is proposed to establish in Havana, although this is very doubtful, notwithstanding the project has been agitated again of late.

The Captain-General will give a banquet to-day in honor of Don Manuel de Lara, the new Director of the administration.

Some time ago a number of priests belonging to the Order of Redemptionists arrived in St. Thomas for the purpose of taking charge of the seminary, and one of the number to act as Vicar of the Holy See in that Island. The Government not only refused to receive them, but also refused them permission to land, asking, however, for a delegation of the Brothers of St. Vincent, known generally as the Christian Brothers. QUASIMODO.

Heroic Act by a Draw-Tender.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Times, June 24.

The heroism of the draw-tender, Dennis Colgan, prevented a most frightful accident at the East Bridgeport bridge on Friday. The draw had been open to let a schooner pass; the ball was down and the bridge some fifteen feet out of place when the train came in sight, and pushed along at the usual speed, the engineer not seeing the signal and knowing nothing about it till within twenty feet of the draw. By the greatest exertion the bridge was swung into place, but as the train strikes the draw at a strong curve on the west side, a train coming on it from that direction would inevitably swing it open unless it was locked. Knowing this, Colgan ran across the bridge in the face of the advancing train, and, in spite of the cries of the spectators, dropped in front of the engine, and succeeded in locking the bridge with about an inch of the bar, and sliding to the platform below. So narrow was his escape in performing this heroic deed that all thought he had been crushed to death beneath the wheels of the car.

Lynch Law in Maryland—An Alleged Murderer Hanged by a Mob.

A man named James Pippin was hanged near Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Md., by a mob last week. The Centreville *Citizen* gives the following particulars of the affair:

"Just as we are going to press we learn that a party of from ten to fifteen went to the house of Pippin's father, (which is situated about four or five miles from Church Hill, in the 'big woods,') on Thursday night, after his son's return from Easton, and took him out and hung him. The party went to to the house about 10 o'clock and demanded admittance. Pippin's father, suspecting harm was intended, concealed him under the floor, some planks being loose. The party, however, being convinced that the son was in the house, set fire to it on the inside, but before much damage was done, discovered his hiding-place, and dragging him out, took him about one mile from the house and a short distance into a wood near the main road, and there hung him to the limb of a small oak tree, after which the party went away and left him hanging. He was discovered early in the morning, but the body was allowed to hang until a jury of inquest was summoned, which was between 9 and 10 o'clock. The above are the facts, we understand, as elicited at the inquest and given by Pippin's father. We also understand that other parties have been notified that they will share the same fate unless they leave the county immediately. Pippin had been charged with being an accessory to the murder of J. Edwin Roberts, of Queen Anne's County, and was tried before the Circuit Court of Talbot County and acquitted. The *Citizen* says he was also acquitted of several larceny cases."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The Semi-Centennial Anniversary—Addresses by the President, Benjamin R. Winthrop; the Principal, Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., and Others.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb was celebrated yesterday, to the enjoyment of many visitors, in the chapel of the institution, Washington Heights. The exercises began at 3 P. M. The chair was occupied by Benjamin R. Winthrop, President of the institution, and seated by him on the platform were Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.; Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D.; Rev. William Adams, D. D.; Mr. Shepherd Knapp, Vice-President of the institution; Rev. Collins Stone, Principal of the Hartford Asylum for Deaf and Dumb; Mr. Wm. Rice, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Mr. Erastus C. Benedict. Around the platform were arranged a number of bouquets, the floral contributions of the young ladies to the pleasures of the day, but not by any means the only ones. Later the children entered, cheerful and healthy looking, with the reflection of June roses on their happy faces, the chapel was entirely filled, and presented an animating picture. Dr. Vinton arose, and offered a most eloquent and touching prayer, which, as he pronounced it, was translated to the "Sons and daughters of silence" by Rev. Mr. Gallaudet.

At the conclusion of the prayer, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet read letters from gentlemen desirous, but unable to attend; several of them being from those occupying high positions in the Treasury of the United States, in other public offices, or as principals at sister institutions, who had formerly been teachers in the Institution. The President then delivered the introductory address.

MR. WINTHROP'S ADDRESS.

The address of the President began with some pleasing reflections on the progress made in civilization during the past half century, during which the Institution now celebrating its centennial had known the change wrought in all things illustrative of the forward march of civilization. The first movement made in this country to establish an institution for the instruction of deaf mutes was that made by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, of Hartford Conn., the father of the reverend gentleman on the platform bearing that honored name, and now translating as he spoke. Among the earliest in our own State to embark in this enterprise of benevolence was Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, Rev. John Stanford and Dr. Samuel Akerly, who adorned the society of the City fifty years ago.

The Institution grew in public favor, and in April, 1817, received the sanction of the State authorities. De Witt Clinton was the first President,—*clarum et venerabile nomen*, associated with Richard Varick, Henry Rutgers, Mitchel Stanford, S. Akerly, Rev. Dr. Alexander McLeod, Rev. Henry J. Felton, John Murray, Jr., Henry Wheaton, Sylvanus Miller and other esteemed citizens. As in previous years the Institution struggled on, supported by voluntary contributions, for two years more, when, in 1819, it received its first endowment by the State of $10,000, to which was added subsequently a grant from the tax on lotteries, with which aid affairs grew and flourished for some years. In 1822 the number of pupils was restricted to thirty-two. In 1827 $10,000 more were given by the State, this time in aid of a fund to establish a suitable building for the increasing demands of the Institution. The title was then acquired to a property in Fiftieth-street, whereupon the building now occupied by Columbia College stands, but not until 1829 were the buildings raised and occupied. About this time Mr. Harvey Prindle Peet was installed as Principal. At this period Mr. Winthrop rested for a few minutes in his historic sketch to pay a glowing tribute to the venerable Principal now about to retire from office to whose untiring zeal uprightness of character and admirable fitness for his position, he clearly traced the great success of an institution now without a rival in the world. In 1836 the charter of the institution was extended, and there were given to its care the pupils then under instruction at Canajoharie, this concentration of influence telling well upon its progress. During the occupation of the property on Fiftieth-street, its value increased rapidly with the growth of the City, as did that of other property adjacent also owned by the institution. The entire cost of the investment when made was $54,000. When sold before the present building was raised, it realized $325,000. The thirty-seven acres now held on Washington Heights are of unrivaled beauty, and cost $115,000. The corner-stone of the fine building raised within these acres was laid on the 22d of November, 1853. Mr. Winthrop closed his address with further eulogy of the venerable Principal retiring, and spoke in terms of the highest praise of Mr. Isaac Lewis Peet, the new Principal, into whose hands the institution was placed with the same confidence in its future as was ever felt by the Board of Directors and the friends of deaf mutes in the State when the sacred trust rested with his father, now relieved of his arduous labors, but bearing with him the gratitude and blessings of all who knew him as pupils, friends and associates. The address was received with much applause, and Mr. Gallaudet's translation which terminated simultaneously, brought forth unlimited manifestations of delight from the pupils.

ADDRESS BY HARVEY P. PEET, LL.D.

The semi-centennial address was then delivered by the retiring principal, Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., and was a learned and eloquent history of the progress of the education of Deaf Mutes, and a criticism of the various modes by which it has aimed to attain that end.

At the conclusion of the venerable principal's address Dr. Adams arose and delivered a touching address reviewing the labors of Mr. Peet, and welcoming the son to the place from which the father had just retired. He was followed by Dr. Winslow, of Hartford Institute for Deaf Mutes, who related some interesting anecdotes illustrative of the character of Mr. Harvey Peet, when he and that gentleman were co-workers and co-strugglers; and concluded in bearing the glowing testimony of a life-long friendship to his worth.

Benediction was then said by Dr. Vinton concluding the semi-centennial anniversary.

Masonic Relief for the South.

The Committee charged with the preparations for the exercises—consisting of a concert, and an address by James T. Brady—to take place at the Academy of Music this evening, for the relief of the destitute of the South, met at the Westminster Hotel, corner of Irving-place and Sixteenth-street, at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. A. A. Valentine, President, in the chair.

A package of one hundred tickets for the entertainment, having been returned to the Committee by Holland Lodge, said to be one of the wealthiest masonic organizations in the City, with the statement that the lodge could not afford to pay for the tickets, a resolution donating $250 for the relief of Holland Lodge in its destitute circumstances, was passed.

Mr. E. M. Banks moved the adoption of a resolution, requesting that this resolution be not published in the newspapers.

This gave rise to much debate.

Mr. A. A. Valentine said that if this aristocratic lodge sent word that it was too poor to buy tickets, there was no reason why the fact that $250 was donated to that lodge should not be published. If they lied when they said they were poor they must answer it.

Mr. Joseph H. Toone said he was convinced that in a movement for the relief of the South, where it appeared that a lodge in their midst was in a destitute condition, it ought to be published that its necessities were so great, and that they were relieved by the Committee.

Mr. Banks said the Holland Lodge was reputed to be one of the most aristocratic lodges in the City, and criticized severely its action in this matter. Still he thought it would be unmasonic and uncharitable to make this a public matter.

Mr. Valentine thought the reporters should not be insulted by a resolution requesting them to make a false report. He proposed that the answer of Holland Lodge be visited upon her, and if bad blood came of it she must answer.

The original resolution was reconsidered, and a motion requesting the reporters to suppress all account of this debate was carried, with some dissenting voices.

It was reported to the Committee that Mr. Robert McCoy saw the President in Boston on Monday, and that the President said he sympathized fully with the object of the entertainment at the Academy of Music this evening, and would, if it were among the number of possibilities, be present on the occasion.

The Committee adjourned till 4 P. M. to-day.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

The Caledonian Games at Jones Wood.—To-day will be a gala occasion with the sons of auld Scotia. At Jones Wood an international tournament will take place, when valuable prizes will be given to those most expert in the various sports peculiar to the "land o'cakes." As the programme has already been given in full in the Times, it is unnecessary to recapitulate it here. In addition to the gallant sons and bonnie lasses of Scotch descent, who will be present from this City and suburban towns, large numbers are expected from the various cities in the Union, Canada and other British provinces. Montreal papers inform us that a large number of excursionists have already left that city to take part in the games. One of the principal features will be the quoit pitching, and as there are two prizes to be contended for a spirited contest may be expected. The annual games of the Caledonian Club, (under whose auspices this international tournament will take place,) have been justly celebrated for the admirable manner in which they have been conducted, and the enjoyment which they have afforded. The affair of to-day is of greater magnitude than any of a similar character ever attempted in this country, and bids fair, weather permitting, to be a great success.

Fatal Fall from a Hotel Window.—A man entered Lovejoy's Hotel, Park-row, on Monday, and registered his name as Emile A. Knepper, Southport, Ind., and was given a room on the fourth floor. About 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning he came into the office grossly intoxicated, and was escorted to his room by the night porter. Nothing more was heard of him until 3 o'clock, when the officer on post in that neighborhood found him lying dead on the sidewalk in front of the hotel. On examination his room was found locked on the inside, the bed untouched and the window open. From the appearance of the room and the body, which was partially undressed, it is supposed that Knepper placed himself near the window with a pillow to sleep and accidentally fell out, as the pillow was found by his side. Coroner Gover held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury. Deceased was a native of Germany and 35 years of age.

The Arabs on a Tramp.—The quiet neighborhood of Printing-House square was disturbed yesterday afternoon by an incursion of white-turbanned, bronzed-faced, red-jacketed, yellow-trousered Arabs, who moved about its mysterious precincts with many "ohs!" and "ahs!" and "Allahs!" The dark recesses of one of the press vaults were entered and explored by the dingy gentlemen, who were duly impressed with the vastness of the machinery and the complication of its parts; but when it was explained to them that from the ponderous jaws of the-then silent monster issued every day a bulletin concerning everybody in general and the Arabs in particular, they folded their hands, as was proper, and silently stole away.

Three Persons Found Drowned.—The nude body of a boy, about 14 years of age, was found early yesterday morning in the North River, near Pier No. 5. The boy is supposed to have been drowned on Saturday while swimming, as a suit of clothing had been previously found on the pier....The nude body of a man, apparently about 30 years of age, was found floating in the East River, near Pier No. 14, the remains being much decomposed by long contact with the water....The body of another man was also found floating in the East River, near Pier No. 49, about 40 years of age. Coroner Gover held inquests in all of these cases, and the juries rendered a verdict of death from drowning in each case. Full descriptions of these remains will be found in the Coroner's official notice on the fifth page of the Times.

Arrest for Alleged Forgery.—Lyman C. Scott, of Hoboken, N. J., whose name figured in the public prints some time since as complainant against the managers of the Kentucky lotteries, was arrested on the 25th inst. in Buffalo by Deputy Sheriff John Doyle, on a bench warrant issued by the Court of General Sessions of this City. The accused is charged with having forged the name of Mr. John White, a Commissioner of Deeds residing in Hoboken, to a deed of some property situated in the State of New-Jersey. Scott was taken before Recorder Hackett, who held him in bail to answer.

Fires.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the frame dwelling-house No. 605 West Fifty-second-street, occupied by George Stiles, who sustained a loss of $200 by water. The building is owned by Edward Meek, and is damaged about $500: insured....About 9 o'clock a fire occurred in the grocery of Henry Romier, No. 2 Grand-street, resulting in a damage of $1,000 on the stock, and the same amount on building; insured for $1,500 in the Baltic.

Dartmouth College Commencement.—The Commencement week at Dartmouth College begins on the 14th of July. Wednesday, the 17th, will be the principal day. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. J. W. Patterson and Theodore Tilton, after which the students will give a gymnastic exhibition, followed by a concert by the Boston Germania Band. On Thursday the meeting of the Alumni will be held.

Internal Revenue.—The Collectors of the Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Collection Districts announce that they are now ready to receive taxes for the year 1866, having received the annual collection lists from the Assessors of their respective districts. Collector Shook, of the Thirty-second District, will begin the collection of taxes on the 1st of August.

Grammar School Commencement.—To-day the commencement exercises of the excellent Grammar School for Girls in Twelfth-street, No. 47, will be held. A class of twenty-five young ladies is to graduate.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Plymouth Church Sabbath-School Excursion.—The annual excursion of the Plymouth Church Sunday-school took place yesterday. The scholars met at Montague Ferry, but as the weather was unpleasant, many were deterred from going. The steamboat *Sunnyside* was, however, filled with the children and their parents and friends, and departed for West Point. Arriving at Peekskill, they took on board Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and family, who accompanied them from that place. The party arrived at West Point at about 1:15 o'clock, and enjoyed themselves until about 4 o'clock P. M., when they returned, reaching Brooklyn at 8 o'clock last evening. They had a very fine time, and were addressed by Mr. Beecher, who spoke pleasantly, and gave them good advice. A squad of policemen, detailed by Capt. Jacobs, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, accompanied the excursionists, to see that no one molested the children. Everything passed off pleasantly and to the gratification of all concerned.

Attempted Suicide.—A young woman named Emma Howe, native of Dublin, Ireland, residing at No. 160 Bleeker-street, New-York, attempted to commit suicide last evening about 7 o'clock, by trying to jump overboard from a Fulton Ferry-boat on the Brooklyn side. Officer Kinney, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, was called and took charge of the unfortunate woman. He managed, with the ferry hands, to get her into a carriage and conveyed her to the station-house, where she was attended by Dr. Stone. She stated that she had been seduced and wished to destroy herself, and regretted that she was prevented from so doing. She was taken to her home.

Arrest of an Alleged Burglar.—Officers Brown and Cain, of the Forty-second Police Precinct, yesterday arrested John Nelson, aged 24 years, in Jay-street, on a warrant issued by Justice Cornwell, wherein he is charged with entering the house of George Kitchell, No. 160 Grand-street, E. D., and demanding money and a watch from Miss Sarah Fillmore, a member of the family. She promised to give him the money and other property asked for on Saturday of last week. A complaint was made, however, and the accused was taken into custody. He was held for a hearing.

Long Island College Hospital.—The annual commencement exercises of the Long Island College Hospital took place last evening, at the Atheneum, in Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, before a large audience. The order of exercises consisted of the overture "Fra Diavolo," march, "Constitution," by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, prayer by Rev. Z. Eddy, D. D. Selections from "Sonambula" were then played, after which the degrees were conferred by the President, Dr. T. L. Mason, upon a large number of graduates.

A Bar-Keeper Suspected.—Mr. Andrew Keanes, corner of Graham-avenue and Grand-street, and several inmates of his dwelling, yesterday morning discovered the loss of money and valuables to the amount of $100. It having been ascertained that one Rierdon, a bar-keeper of Mr. Keanes, had disappeared without notice, suspicion was attached to him of having a guilty knowledge of the removal of the articles. He was arrested at 5 P. M. yesterday by Officer Green, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, when about taking passage on a Fall River boat.

Bible Union Meeting.—A meeting of the Metropolitan Bible Union was convened at the Central Baptist Church, Fourth-street, Eastern District, last evening. Following the opening exercises speeches were made by Rev. C. S. Wightman, T. A. T. Hanna, Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Lee-avenue Baptist Church, and others. The Union was instituted in 1866, and is auxiliary to the American Bible Union. The meeting was presided over by Mr. A. T. Mason, and Mr. Wm. D. Wright acted as Secretary.

Larceny of Clothing.—The clothing-store of a Mr. Hickman, corner of Leonard-street and Broadway, was yesterday morning discovered to have been opened by burglars, who forced the outer shutters with a jimmy. From the assortment of goods they had selected the most available specimens, and successfully removed them. The value in all amounts to some $134. No clue of the robbers has yet been developed.

The Insurance Patrol.—At a meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters, held yesterday, it was resolved to continue the Insurance Patrol for two years longer, and to form a new patrol district between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets. The expense for the two years is estimated at $160,000. By a recent act of the Legislature all the insurance companies are assessed to pay this expense.

The Missionary Cause.—The fifth anniversary of the "N. E. Smith" Missionary Society, was celebrated at the Reformed Dutch Church in Raymond-street, last evening. The attendance was large and he proceedings interesting.

A Pastor Installed.—The installation of Rev. Hugh Brown as pastor of the First United Presbyterian Church, North Fifth-street, Eastern District, took place last evening. The exercises of the evening were of much interest. Rev. Mr. McCullough presided, and pronounced a sermon appropriate to the occasion. The charge was delivered by Rev. H. H. Blair. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance was not large.

Building Thrown Down.—The two-story house at the corner of South Seventh and Third streets, Eastern District, was thrown to the earth yesterday afternoon, from incautious excavations on an adjoining lot. The store was occupied for hardware, the stock of which was damaged to the extent of $300. The clerk in attendance was slightly injured.

The Excise Law.—The following liquor dealers residing in the town of Jamaica, Queens County, named Ellen Lowrey, G. McKee, Alfred Ashmead, George Guise and George Dillant, were arrested yesterday for selling liquor without license. They were taken before Justice Bradley and held to bail to await examination on the 2d of July.

The Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment.—Company H, of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, have made arrangements to visit Gettysburgh on the Fourth of July. They will leave this City on Monday next, and will be accompanied by others formerly attached to the regiment and who participated in that battle.

The Fourth of July.—This anniversary will be celebrated by the usual display of fireworks, firing of cannon and the ringing of bells morning, noon and night. It is understood that there will be no general military parade.

NEW-JERSEY.

Cowhiding a Wife—An Atrocious Act.—A man named George Jones, about thirty years of age, was taken before Justice Pope, acting Recorder of Hoboken, yesterday, charged with cowhiding and committing an atrocious assault on his wife. The victim of a vicious husband's cruelty was brought to the Police Court in a carriage, with her head and face swathed in bandages and wrapped up in blankets, and in a perfectly helpless condition. She deposed that she was the wife of George Jones; resides at the corner of Clinton and First streets, Hoboken, and that for years past her husband has been in the habit of beating and ill-using her; that on the 24th inst. he pushed her into the parlor and ordered her to take off her clothes that he might beat her; deponent refused to do so, whereupon he beat her with a cowhide with all his might, inflicting severe bruises about the back, arms and face, and also knocked her down and brutally kicked her about the body. Upon the affidavit being drawn, to which the poor woman was unable to affix her signature in consequence of the injuries sustained, Jones was committed to the County Jail, without bail, on a charge of atrocious assault and battery. On the day after the occurrence Mrs. Jones fled to New-York and took refuge with her friends at No. 144 Christopher-street, where she was followed on Tuesday by her husband, who endeavored to induce her to return home. This she refused to do, when it is alleged that she threatened to murder her if she should enter a complaint against him. Meantime word had been sent to the Police, and Officers Reeves and Sands entered the house, arrested Jones, and yesterday delivered him to the Hoboken authorities. Jones is a moulder, carrying on business in Laurens-street, New-York, and is a man of some means.

A Lawyer Charged with Swindling.—Detectives Brant and Smith arrested a young lawyer named Samuel Hauser in Newark, on Tuesday evening, on two charges of obtaining money under false pretences. Some days since the wife of William Lison, of No. 120 Charlton-street, was arrested for assault and battery on a woman named Herwig. Lison, the complainant, alleges that on the 22d inst. Hauser obtained from him $20 for the release of Mrs. L. from jail, representing that he (Hauser) had paid money to the Police Justice for her release, and wanted to be reimbursed for the same. Under a threat of arrest in case of refusal to comply with the demand, Lison paid the amount demanded. Again, on the same day, it is alleged that Hauser was successful in extorting an additional sum of $10 from the complainant to satisfy a demand of the husband of Mrs. Herwig to indemnify him for expenses incurred in prosecuting the assault and battery complaint. Lison subsequently ascertained that no such expense had been incurred by the Herwigs, and, furthermore, that Hauser had no power, nor had he made any attempt to secure the woman's release. August Schroeder a constable, has also been arrested on a charge of being implicated with Hauser. The accused parties gave bail to appear for examination.

Extensive Robbery and Daring Outrage.—Tuesday evening about 8 o'clock, four men entered the dwelling-house of Mr. Jacob Miller, at Branch Mills, Union County, and demanded his money. The only occupants of the house at the time were Mr. Miller, nearly 70 years of age, two daughters, a lady visitor and a half-witted hired man. Mr. Miller attempted to make some resistance, when he was knocked insensible to the floor, and he and the ladies were bound hand and foot, but the hired man was allowed to escape. The thieves then ransacked the house, and succeeded in obtaining possession of $7,000 in United States bonds and two gold watches, with which they made their escape. The robbers were in disguise.

Passing Counterfeit Money.—Two colored men named George Alfred and Isaac Monroe, were taken before United States Commissioner Whitehead at Newark yesterday, on a charge of passing a counterfeit $5 greenback. On Tuesday evening the prisoners went into a saloon in West-street, kept by Elizabeth Robb, when one of the men gave the bill in payment for drinks and his companion took up the change, when they both started off. Afterward she learned that the bill was a counterfeit, and caused the arrest of the men by giving a description of them to the Police. The prisoners gave bail to appear for a hearing.

Death of Mr. Stelle.—Mr. Wm. B. Stelle, an account of whom was given yesterday as having severed an artery in one of his arms, died early Tuesday evening, at his residence, No. 204 Jersey-avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Stelle was a successful and highly respected business man and citizen. He was 34 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children. Coroner Warren summoned a jury, and after viewing the body, the investigation was adjourned to Monday next.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler.—A man named Jacob S. Langston, a resident of Syracuse, was taken before Justice Chambers, of Jersey City, on Tuesday, charged with having swindled Daniel H. Smith, of No. 129 Sussex-street, out of $1,000. It is alleged that Langston induced Smith to purchase a right in a patent to which he had no sort of claim. In default of bail the accused was committed to the County Jail.

Sunday Liquor Selling.—John Corrigan, No. 297 South Eighth-street, and John Bender, No. 271 Wayne-street, Jersey City, were arraigned before Justice Cutter, on Tuesday, charged with selling liquor on Sunday last. John Slaight, of No. 179 Newark-avenue, was also arraigned for exposing his bar. The parties were held to bail to appear for trial at next term of Court.

The Crops in New-Jersey.—Fourteen counties report 5 per cent. increase in acreage of Winter wheat, and 17 per cent. in present condition of crops over last year; rye 3 per cent. more acreage and 13 per cent. better condition; oats, 4 per cent. increase of acreage with condition about the same as last year at this time. Apples and peaches 10 per cent. better.

Fourth of July.—The Fourth of July will be duly celebrated in Hudson City, by the parade of the Fire Department and the military. Gov. Ward and full staff will be present, and will present the stand of colors to the Rifle Corps Battalion, and will accompany them on the parade through Hudson City, Jersey City and Bergen.

Postponed.—The regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club was postponed from yesterday until today, at the same hour, in consequence of the unfavorable weather.

Markets by Telegraph.

Oswego, Wednesday, June 26.

Flour is active and 50c. per bbl. higher; sales of 2,700 bbls, at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $14 for White; and $15 for Double Extra. Rye Flour is steady; sales of 50 bbls. at $7 50. Wheat is firmer; sales 5,000 bushels Iowa Club at $2 45; 300 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $2 30; and 3,000 bushels fair White Canada at $2 85. Corn is quiet; sales are confined to car lots at 95c.@97c. for No. 1. Oats are in demand; sales of 7,000 bushels Western on private terms. Rye is held at $1 25 for Canadian. Barley and Peas are quiet. Corn Meal, $2 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. Mill Feed is in good demand; Shorts $25@$28, Shipstuffs $30@$32 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights are dull; Corn, 7c., Oats, 5½c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson, and $4 25 to Albany. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 70c. ⅌ bbl.; to Albany and Schenectady, 50c.; to New-York by railroad and river, 60c. Lake Imports—12,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,181,286 feet of Lumber. Canal Exports—540,900 feet of Lumber.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, June 26.

Flour is firmer and unchanged except for Fancy. Wheat is steady at $2 75 for No. 1 Red. Corn is irregular. Oats are dull at 65c. Rye is unchanged at $1 25. Cotton is dull and nominal at 23c. for Middling. Whisky is steady at 30c. Mess Pork is steady at $21@$21 50. Bulk Meats are firm; sales of 250,000 lbs. at 7¾c. for Shoulders and 9⅞c.@10c. for Sides. Bacon is in good demand at 9c. for Shoulders; 11c. for Sides; 11¾c.@12c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Hams are in good demand and advanced ½c.; Sugar-cured, 16c.@17½c.; plain, 13½c.@14c. Lard is dull at 11½c. Butter is dull at 14c.@16c. Cheese, 13½c.@14c. Coffee is steady at 26c.@27c. Sugar is firm at 12c.@15c. for Raw and 17c.@17½c. for Refined. Gold, 137⅜, buying. Receipts—2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bags Coffee, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 700 bbls. Whisky. Shipments—1,100 bbls. Flour, 800 bags Coffee.

Chicago, Wednesday, June 26.

Flour is less active, but firm. Wheat is firmer and advanced 6c.@6½c.; sales of No. 1 at $2 20@$2 22; No. 2 at $1 85@$1 91. Corn has declined 1½c.; sales at 83½c.@84½c. for No. 1, closing quiet at 83½c. Oats are active at a decline of 2c.; sales at 58½c.@59c. for No. 2, closing dull at the inside figure. Rye is steady at $1 35 for No. 1. Provisions are dull and nominal. Cattle have declined 50c.@75c.; sales at $8@$8 50 for good and Extra Choice. Live Hogs are active at $5 75@$6 75 for common to good smooth. Sheep are dull at $4 25@$5 25. Receipts—2,800 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 134,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Hogs. Shipments—2,800 bbls. Flour, 2,800 bushels Wheat, 110,000 bushels Corn, 2,800 bushels Oats.

Baltimore, Wednesday, June 26.

Coffee quiet; Rio, 9¾c.@10¼c., gold, in bond. Cotton steady; 28c. for Middling Uplands. Sugar firm but unchanged. Flour firmer for all descriptions of good brands; choice Howard-street Extra, $12 75@$13; Wheat—Sales 1,000 bushels Pennsylvania Red at $2 40@$2 50; no prime or choice Maryland in market; would bring $2 60@$2 75. Corn firmer; receipts of Fair White at $1 13@$1 14; Yellow, $1 13@$1 15; Mixed, $1 06@$1 10. Oats, 82c.@84c. Provisions steady but unchanged and in fair demand, but not very active. Whisky nominal in the absence of sales.

Buffalo, Wednesday, June 26.

Flour in fair demand; sales at $10@$11 75 for State and Western. Wheat in fair milling request; sales, 10,000 bushels Canada at $2 25 for Spring, and $2 50@$2 80 for White. Corn very dull, no disposition shown to purchase; held at 90c.@93c; buyers would give probably 87c.@90c. Oats nominal. Barley—Canadian, $1 18, delivered. Rye neglected. Mess Pork, $21 50 for heavy; $20 50 for light. Lard, 13c. Highwines, $2 35—small lots. Receipts—Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 78,000 bushels; Flour, 300 bbls.; Wheat, 500 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 39,000 bushels; Oats, 63,000 bushels. Freights firm.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, June 26.

Cotton dull; sales 1,250 bales; Low Middlings at 24c.@24½c. Receipts, 676 bales; exports 3,614 bales. Louisiana Sugar Molasses—Stock very small, only retail trade; Cuba, No. 12 and 13 at 11¾c.@12¼c. Molasses quoted at 47½c.@50c. Flour quiet but firm; Superfine, $10 25@$10 37; Double Extra, $11 50. Corn in good demand and advanced 1c.@15c.; Yellow and Mixed, 95c.@$1; White, $1 10@$1 15. Oats advanced 2c.@3c.; stock light; sales 74c.@75c. Pork dull at $23 25. Gold 138⅜. Sterling Exchange, 149@152. New-York Sight Exchange ⅜@½ premium.

St. Louis, Wednesday, June 26.

Tobacco is unchanged. Cotton is nominal at 23c. Flour—Fall Extra, $8 75@$9 50; Double Extra, $10 50@$11 50; Choice and Fancy, $13@$15 50. Wheat is declining; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 55@$1 60; No. 1 at $1 70; Prime Fall at $2 55@$2 65; Choice at $2 75@$2 90. Corn is firmer at 82c.@93c. Oats are advancing; sales at 72c.@73c. Rye, $1 05. Provisions are dull and unchanged. Lard, 12c. for choice Kettle.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, June 26.

Flour is active and advancing; City Double Extras, $11@$11 50; Country do., $10@$10 50; Extras, $9 50@$10. Wheat is firm; sales of No. 1 at $2 25; No. 2 at $2 07; No. 3 at $1 83; Rejected at $1 30. Oats are quiet at 59c.@60c. for No. 2. Corn is steady at 80c.@85c. for No. 1. Receipts—12,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Corn. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, 52,000 bushels Wheat.

Louisville, Wednesday, June 26.

Tobacco—Sales 332 hhds. at $2 90@$22 50 for Lugs to Selections; $33 for Hart County Manufacturing. Superfine Flour, $8@$9. Corn, in bulk, 76c.@78c. Oats, 75c. Wheat, $2. Mess Pork, $21. Bacon, 9c.@9½c. packed; Clear Sides, 12½c. Lard, 11¾c.@12c. for tierces. Raw Whisky, free, $2 18; in bond, 30c. Cotton, 22½c.

Memphis, Tuesday, June 25.

Cotton is dull and nominal at 23c.@23½c.; receipts, 52 bales; exports, 330 bales. Corn is quiet at 92c.@93c. Oats, 73c.@75c. Flour is dull; Superfine, $9 75@$10. Pork, $23 50@$23 75. Bacon is dull; Clear Sides, 13¾c.@14c. Lard, 13½c.@14c.

Toledo, Ohio, Wednesday, June 26.

Flour is quiet. Wheat is unchanged. Corn has advanced 1c.; sales at 86c. for No. 1. Oats are steady at 67c. Rye is dull and declining.

Wilmington, N. C., Wednesday, June 26.

Cotton is dull and nominal. Spirits of Turpentine are quiet at 53c. Resin is quiet at $2 50@$6.

Mobile, Wednesday, June 26.

Cotton market closed quiet. sales 500 bales; Middlings 23c.; receipts 9 bales; market poorly supplied.

Savannah, Wednesday, June 26.

Cotton dull and declining; sales 245 bales; Low Middlings 22½c.; receipts 210 bales.

Charleston, Wednesday, June 26.

Cotton in fair demand; sales 100 bales; Middlings 24½c.@25c.; receipts, none.

[Advertisement.]

Bank of the Commonwealth.

E. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway:

Dear Sir: I had your Burglar Alarm Telegraph put in my house two years ago. So high is my estimation of it that I would not on any account be without it. I cannot too strongly recommend it.

Edward Haight, President.

[Advertisement.]

Slightly Soiled, but Very Cheap.—Cantrell is offering a portion of his stock of Ladies' Gaiters, very slightly soiled, at a reduction of 50 per cent. They are just the articles for the country. Call at his establishment, No. 813 Broadway, and obtain your supply.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Grocers who would please their trade will not fail to keep on hand a supply of Dobbins' Electric Soap.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	June 19	Liverpool	New-York
Erin	June 19	Liverpool	New-York
Saxonia	June 19	Hamburg	New-York
Peruvian	June 20	Liverpool	Quebec
Chicago	June 21	Liverpool	New-York
Ville de Paris	June 21	Havre	New-York
Manhattan	June 21	Liverpool	New-York
Ottawa	June 26	Antwerp	New-York
FOR EUROPE.			
Weser	June 27	New-York	Bremen
City of Boston	June 29	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	June 29	New-York	Liverpool
Nebraska	June 29	New-York	Liverpool
Caledonia	June 29	New-York	Glasgow
Pereire	June 29	New-York	Havre
Western Metropolis	June 29	New-York	Bremen
FOR NEW-ORLEANS, HAVANA, &C.			
Eagle	June 27	Havana	
Gen. Grant	June [illegible]	New-Orleans	
Ocean Queen	July 1	California	
Nevada	July 1	California	
Columbia	July 4	Havana	
Monterey	July 6	New-Orleans	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M. 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

June 26—*In steamship Persia, for Liverpool*—Mrs. W. S. Henderson, Paterson; E. Pestre, two children and governess, Cuba; Mrs. H. B. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Drew, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Vingut, G. M. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Schuchardt, Miss Schuchardt, New-York; J. E. Touhunter, Dublin; W. W. Houston, Belfast; X. Bazin and daughter, Philadelphia; Col. and Mrs. Robert Campbell and three children, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Barron, child and servant, Montreal; Judge Skinner and wife, Buffalo; Mrs. W. W. Hill, Warwick, R. I.; P. Farrerous, Havana; E. Ridder, Wilmington; Mr. and Mrs. George S. Drew and son, Mrs. Frances Hart, Miss Sarah Hart, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Beekman, Mrs. W. Meakin and three children, Mr. W. H. Russell, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Tatham, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Rogers, M. Cross, Charles H. Jarvis, A. Young, Robert Gust, Philadelphia; Mr. Rankin, St. Louis; A. Fullarton, Savannah; George Routledge, London; Thomas J. Hill, Albert Hill, Bishop Clark, Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Tudor, England; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Early and child, and Miss Early, Terre Haute; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Winston; W. A. Gage and children, Ala.; Thos. Maddock, A. E. Vanderpool, New-York; L. Steele, Louisville; Thos. Mooney, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. J. Tracey, Miss Eliza Tracey, Master Jas. Tracey, Albany; Mrs. Smith, Miss J. G. Smith, Scotland; Miss Strachan, London; Miss Ridder, Wilmington; S. B. Bernard, New-York; W. Anderson, Cincinnati; W. Meakim, New-York; J. Force, Mr. and Mrs. Juan O'Naghter y Orosio, Miss O'Naghter y Orosio, Miss y O'Naghter, Havana; E. Shine, New-York; Charles Grayson, Liverpool; Moses Field, Newark; E. B. Finch, W. Brown, G. T. Lyon, A. L. Barney, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Burdett Loomis, Windsor Locks; J. Owen Rouse, D. B. Bedell, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. M. Bruen, daughter and two sons, Mr. A. Perego, New-York; George A. Ives, Boston; U. Johnston, S. Johnston, Princess Island, Md.; Miss Bloodgood, New-York; Ramon Pon, Porto Rico; Geo. Snell, Boston; S. Wimmer, Pennsylvania; Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Burdett and son, Mrs. K. A. Day, Miss F. D. Day, Miss A. Conklin, Miss Alice Williams, H. W. Day, E. H. Crampton, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Memling, Canada West; Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mungriper, New-York; P. Strachan, London; John Grafton, Dundee, U. W.; W. H. Brithour, Bremptford; W. H. Pratt, New-Orleans; Henry Pimm, Birmingham; Mr. and Mrs. R. Slack, Miss C. Slack, Miss A. Slack, Miss H. Slack and man servant, New-Orleans; M. B. Crampton, J. H. Cockayne, Brooklyn; Chas. Peace, New-York; S. M. Dettelbach, California; M. Heilman, New-York; H. McInnis, Canada West; F. A. Wiggins, St. John, N. B.; A. Thompson, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henry, F. Dorian, E. Donnell, J. W. Hewitson, New-York; Jas. B. Shepard, Raleigh; D. R. Burbank, Kentucky; H. Bicknell, England; Mr. and Mrs. Eli Whitney, New-Haven; R. G. Dale, J. F. Carroll, Wm. de Lancy Ward, Beverly Ward, Mrs. Montague Ward, Miss Annie P. Ward, J. Still, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Fields, Pennsylvania; H'y McChlery, England; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Eynaud, Malta; Douglas Smith, Indiana, and Jas. Runican, Kentucky; Chas. T. Barney, New-York.

June 26—*In steamship City of Cork, for Liverpool*—Capt. A. Heaton, 15th Regt. British Army; F. Burrows, Geo. Horn, Allen Haggart, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Juan Gomaler, Juan Feulet, Mr. Humphries, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Wood, Aspinwall; John Pierce, A. L. Hall and wife, Edward R. Robson and wife, Miss R. Robson, Miss Isabella Robson, Edward and George Robson, Miss M. J. Bass, John Ronalds, Thomas F. Russell, S. T. Streeter, New-York; John Williams, Mrs. Chester, Mrs. Barton, Miss Jane Hat, Albany; Miss M. E. O'Keefe, Miss Mahoney.

June 26—*In steamship Tarifa, for Liverpool*—James Wallace, Peru; S. V. H. Groteen, New-York; J. G. Willis, Salem; Miss J. H. Reid, New-York; G. N. Frankenstein, Springfield, Ohio, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

June 26—*In steamship Wm. Penn, from London and Havre*—Thomas King, Mr. Hunt, Mrs. Hunt, Dr. and Mrs. Lord, Laura, Edward and Mary Lord, C. E. Green, G. W. Smith, Mrs. Smith and child, Dr. S. G. Webber, J. Barley, A. P. Selby, W. Long Palin, Mrs. L. Boyes, E. Cox, C. T. Jarves, James Fisher, James Brown, John Gelmore, George Forster, George Munns, Mr. C. Baldwin, John Potter, Mrs. Harriet Primm, William, John, Thomas and Henry Primm, W. R. Fist, John Lyons, Mrs. Rebecca Lyons, Miss M. A. Rich, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkens, Walter Hardy, Mrs. Lilly Backs, E. J. Hervill, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stock, S. Hirschfeld, B. Hillmer, Miss Eliza Hillmer, Walter Hillmer, W. W. Bressenden, Misses Frances and Eveline Bressenden, H. Goldbold, H. A. Clum, Miss S. Gentry, H. Scherman, Stephen Massett, G. R. Mievenkamp, C. Potts, W. H. Brown, Mrs. D. Whitechurch, H. Borde, Miss M. Hirsch, John Taylor, L. Pfeiffer, H. Muller, F. Lane, R. Landner, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Atwood, J. Edwards, J. Levy, Miss R. Meyer, Mayer Rahn, D. Vanni, Francis Fernon, Miss Anna Young, Maurice Hirshfeld, and 282 in the steerage.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—Chas. C. Keeler, E. Hope, H. G. Soper, Miss J. Blake, Miss O'Donnell, Mrs. J. H. Hunt, H. V. Sintig, G. R. Cutler, J. M. Pilsbury, Mr. Franklin, D. O'Neill, George Coleman, J. E. Bigham, Morton, G. C. Eaton, C. W. Wingard, W. L. Bigham, Jno. Giles, Jno. Lynch, H. S. Shilton, E. W. West, F. T. Darsey, S. Poncignon, A. Mixer, Geo. Whitaker, Miss Gay, Miss Otis, Mrs. F. T. Darsey, Mrs. C. H. Johnson, Miss Buerhaus, Miss J. Ingnot, Miss C. Ingnot, Mrs. B. Roddin, Mrs. Cook and 2 children, J. Morrison and lady, W. J. Allen, E. Cooper, Thomas Cooper, John Bulwinkle, John Butt, W. Hirentottle, S. Whitpen, Chas. Brown, Margaret Boyle, James Cary, W. Thompson, M. O'Brien.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—Wm. C. Dunn, D. C. Campbell, H. Jansen, J. J. Levy, D. O. Alexander, H. Thompson, R. Slattery, T. N. Davison, Rev. T. O. Jordan, Miss M. Simpson, M. C. Churchill, F. E. Hurst, Miss F. Brown, Miss H. Blake, Mrs. M. W. Heath and child, Miss S. Capers, F. F. Gamewell, B. Johnson, Mrs. R. Hirschfeld and 3 children, C. V. Walhampton, J. T. O. Wilbar, C. L. Brown, Robert S. Stewart, C. H. Brigham, wife and 3 children, James Coyle and wife, Wm. Hane.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 35 | Moon rises.. 1 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 27 | Gov. Island. 4 16 | Hell Gate.... 5 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, June 26.

Cleared.

Steamships Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Heineken & Palmore; Weser, (Brem.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamer Equator, Jackaway, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney.

Ship John Tucker, Matthews, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Pembroke, (Br.,) Potter, Philadelphia, Geo. F. Bulley; Maria, (Ital.) Stiro, Gibraltar, A. P. Agresta; Tusko, (Brem.,) Schumaker, Bremen via Philadelphia, Schoiberg & Roper.

Brigs Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, Hantsports, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Ellen Bernard, Buyes, Elizabethport, Hicks & Bell; Montrose, Peterson, Ponce, P. R., Waydell & Co.; Willibald, (Pruss.,) Mutzell, Stettin via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye; Scotland, (Br.,) Crowell, Barbados, E. T. Smith & Co.

Schooners M. Powell, Fenton, Hartford, M. Briggs & Co.; A. M. Acken, Hale, Norwalk, Conn.; Susan, Sears, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; Julie, (Br.,) Laprelle, Barbados, Henry De Cordova & Co.; Fanny Elder, Shay, Bangor, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop Ella Jane, Allen, Bridgeport, Conn.

Arrived.

Steamship Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billings, London June 10, and Havre 12th, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Was detained outside the Hook all last night by fog. June 23, lat. 40 43, lon. 60, passed 3-masted schr. Ocean Eagle, bound E.

Steamship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool June 15, and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamship Valley City, Tomlin, Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, Havana June 22, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Is at anchor in Lower Quarantine.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston June 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Steamship Dirigo, Sherwood, Portland.

Ship Owego, Norton, Cardiff May 16, with iron to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has been 18 ds. from the Banks, with light westerly winds, calms and fogs.

Ship Chatsworth, (of London,) Winter, Antwerp 52 ds., with mdse. and 97 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had strong westerly gales to lon. 50; since then light winds and calms.

Bark J. H. McLarren, (of Eastport,) Corning, Cardiff 42 ds., with iron to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Pawnee, Anker, of and from Dublin via Milford 63 ds., with mdse. to David Bingham. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage; stove bulwarks, &c.

Bark Maria Adelaide, (Pruss.,) Skorka, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Pierce, Arroyo, P. R., 11 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Agnes M. Lovitt, (of St. John, N. B.,) Lovitt, Newcastle 35 ds., with coal to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Lakembia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Rood, Cow Bay 12 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Courier, (Prus.,) Hansen, Marseilles 55 ds., with mdse. to Victor & Achelis. Had heavy westerly weather; stove bulwarks, split and lost sails, &c.

Bark Iser, (Br.,) Matthews, Rio Janeiro 49 ds., with coffee to master.

Brig R. S. Hassel, Staples, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Chillian Wallah, (of Picton, N. S.,) McLean, Glace Bay 14 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig Anna M. Knight, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Knight, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Nuevitas, Willard, St. Croix 14 ds., with sugar, &c., to T. Towner & Co., of New-Haven.

Brig Maria Wheeler, (of St. George, Me.,) Wheeler, Cow Bay 15 ds., with coal to Davison & Spearing.

Brig assell, Staples, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Schr. Caspian, Larrabee, Musquash 19 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Julia, Beals, Calais, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Z. Stratton, Cardery, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. Carroll, Chase, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Georgia, Dickey, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Samuel Ferris, Wood, Ellsworth, with staves for Kingston.

Schr. Evergreen, Bellasta, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Line, Fernandina, with mdse. to A. Abbott.

Schr. Alcora, Talbot, Neuvitas 13 ds., with molasses to John Simpson & Sons.

Schr. J. P. Robinson, Harding, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. L. A. Johnson, Tuttle, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Providence.

SAILED—Steamships Persia, Tarifa, and others.

WIND—At sunset, N. E.

Below.

Bark Mayflower, from West Indies.

Brig James Crow, from Cienfuegos.

Brig Jeannette Marianna, (Dutch,) Schram, hence 17th inst. for Cronstadt, returning, with loss of fore and maintopgallant-masts.—(All by pilot-boat A. T. Stewart, No. 6.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 26—Arr. ship Louis Walsh, from Trapani; bark Ellen Stevens, from Matanzas.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 26—Arr. steamship Sappho, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, June 26—Arr. steamer Alliance, from Philadelphia; Martha Ann Palmer, from Newport, England. Sld. schrs. John A. Griffin, for Baltimore; steamer Moneka, for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25—Arr. steamship Star of the Union, from Havana.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Wm. F. Storer remains as before reported. Lighters are alongside receiving cargo from her, and as there will probably be a full tide this afternoon, she will come off at high water.

Spoken, &c.

Cuba—brig, from Bordeaux for Boston, June 10, lat. 43 21, lon. 50 5.

Hazard—bark, from Pernambuco for Boston, 30 ds. out, June 23, no lat., &c.

Foreign Ports.

At Cow Bay, June 13, bark Neversink, for New-York same day; Oder, for do. in 2 ds.

THE BEST.

SPEER'S

PORT GRAPE WINE.

VINUM BONUM
BONUM SANGUINEM
FACIT
GOOD WINE
MAKES
GOOD
BLOOD.
THE PRIZE CUP

NATIVE WINE WAREHOUSE, PASSAIC, N. J.

VINEYARDS, NEW-JERSEY.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE,

4 YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape raised in this country. Its invaluable TONIC AND STRENGTHENING PROPERTIES are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is in every respect

A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Samples at the store, No. 243 Broadway, opposite City Hall Park.

INVALIDS USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

FEMALES USE SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

WEAKLY PERSONS FIND A BENEFIT BY ITS USE.

SPEER'S WINES IN HOSPITALS ARE PREFERRED TO OTHER WINES.

A. SPEER,
NO. 243 BROADWAY,
Opposite City Hall Park, New-York.

TARRANT'S
EFFERVESCENT
SELTZER APERIENT

The great Remedy for all Billious Complaints.

OFFICIAL DRAWING

Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—Extra Class No. 208, June 26, 1867.
34, 50, 65, 52, 51, 74, 53, 31, 22, 46, 75, 27, 49.
GEORGIA STATE—Class No. 209, June 26, 1867.
50, 21, 51, 12, 71, 68, 53, 13, 32, 19, 46, 15.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Extra Class No. 218, June 26, 1867.
64, 33, 26, 1, 62, 7, 76, 61, 60, 41, 42, 58, 8.
SUPPLEMENTARY—Class No. 219, June 26, 1867.
40, 69, 67, 27, 41, 64, 22, 47, 19, 31, 54, 60.
W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga.

The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on July 17, 1867. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO.,
No. 126 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—Extra Class No. 401, June 26, 1867.
58, 21, 30, 24, 47, 65, 48, 67, 78, 22, 70, 3, 27.
KENTUCKY—Class No. 402, June 26, 1867.
46, 31, 61, 7, 33, 41, 62, 60, 74, 21, 66, 8, 72, 70.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Extra Class No. 325, June 26, 1867.
27, 74, 19, 69, 44, 17, 35, 11, 75, 51, 24, 65, 68.
SHELBY COLLEGE—Class No. 326, June 26, 1867.
52, 54, 16, 70, 14, 2, 37, 46, 38, 39, 28, 41, 65, 22.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 153 Fulton-st.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED lotteries. Information given. Circulars sent free.

JOSEPH BATES,
No. 78 Broadway.